Addt. Supplement to the Madras Courier.---Tuesday, Oct. 5. 1813.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

Fort St. George, September 14, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

1.—His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations, for the Pay Department of his Majesty's troops.

2.—The Regimental Paymaster of his Majesty's Service are in future, to indent on the Station Paymasters of the Hon. Company's Service for the full amount of the subsistence and Company's allowances of each Regiment.

3.—The abstracts being prepared for each month, the Regiment Paymasters are to draw their amount from the Station Paymasters—the Company's allowances being payable at the periods fixed for the general payments of the Army and the King's subsistence on the 25th of each month—the abstracts both of Company's allowances and King's subsistence to be delivered to the Station Paymasters, for insertion in their accounts.

4.—As under his Majesty's Regulations, a regular muster takes place every month by the Regimental Paymasters, it is directed, that copies of the muster rolls attested by Comanding Officers shall uniformly accompany the regimental abstracts of King's subsistence.

5.—As the muster rolls will of course include the Officers, as well as every other description of rank in the Regiment, the transmission of lists of Officers which have hitherto accompanied the accounts of Company's allowances will be discontinued, in further.

6.—The regimental pay and allowances of Officers of his Majesty's Service absent from their Regiments on staff duty, command, or furlough, within the limits of this Government, or serving with the Subsidiary Force of Hydrabad or Poonah, are to be included in the regimental abstracts and the amount remitted to them monthly by bills on the Accountant General, but, if under any circumstances, such as Regiments being employed on Field or on Foreign Service, it should become inconvenient to make such remittances, the regimental pay and allowances of such Officers are permitted to be drawn seperately from the Paymaster at the Presidency on certificates of last payment, and under instructions from the Military Auditor General, to whom application is to be made for that purpose. the Military Auditor General is however directed, not to issue such instructions unless he may be fully satisfied of the difficulties in regard to remittances, on which such applications may be founded.

7.—When the pay and allowances of an Officer are permitted to be drawn seperately under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he is on the 1st of each month to transmit his abstracts, accompanied by all prescribed vouchers to the Paymaster at the Presidency, with a letter, requesting that a bill for the amount may be remitted to him—the Paymaster in such cases, is to transmit the bill by return of Post and to enter the abstracts in his general accounts under the head of the Regiment to which the Officer belongs—all such abstracts to be countersigned by the Commanding Officers of Stations, with exception of the Presidency, where they are to be countersigned by the Brigade Major of his Majesty's forces.

8.—The regimental pay and allowances of Officers absent at Sea, at other Presidencies, or beyond the limits of this Government, with the exception of Hydrabad and Poonah as above stated, are not to be included in the regimental abstracts, but to be drawn for separately, under the General Regulations of the Service, if desired by such Officers, on certificates of their being alive—the abstracts being payable at the Presidency only.

9.—Officers of his Majesty's Service on staff duty under this Government, but whose regiments may be serving at other Presidencies, are to draw their regimental allowances on abstract from the paymaster of the Station, who is to enter the amount under the head of the Regiments to which such Officers may belong, in his accounts of Company's allowances to the King's Troops.

10.—The regimental subsistence of the Officers referred to in the preceding paragraph, is permitted to be drawn on receipt, as hitherto, on account of the Presidencies under which their Regiments may be serving—the receipts to bear the same countersignature as the abstracts for the Company's allowances of those Officers.

11.—Detachments of His Majesty's Regiments within the limits of this Government, if under Commissioned Officers, are to be included in the abstracts of their Corps and to be drawn for by Regimental Paymasters, whose duty it will be to provide by remittances for their regular payment.

12.—Non-Commissioned Rank and File, and all persons of His Majesty's Service under the rank of Commissioned Officer who may be at the Presidency on duty or otherwise and not under the command of a Commissioned Officer, are to be drawn for by the Brigade Major of His Majesty's Troops.

13.—The above pay to be drawn from the Paymaster of the Presidency, on abstracts accompanied by certificates of last pay and muster rolls regularly signed by the Brigade Major, and specifying the Rank, Names, Regiments, Troops, Companies, &c. to which the individuals belong—the amount to be entered by the Paymaster at the Presidency in his general accounts of disbursements, under the head of the respective Regiments to which the parties belong.

14.—The Paymaster of the Depôt at Poonamallee will continue to draw for and pay the Detachments, Recruits, Invalids, &c. of His Majesty's Regiments who may be placed under his charge; the amount to be drawn on regular abstracts from, and to be entered in the accounts of the Presidency Paymaster under the head of the Regiments to which the individuals respectively belong—those payments will therefore no longer appear in the accounts of Regimental Paymasters.

15.—Officers arriving from Europe are to draw the pay and allowances which may be due to them, as also the advances to which they may be entitled on regular abstracts, countersigned, if at the Presidency by the Brigade Major, or if at Poonamallee, by the Officer Commanding; these abstracts are to be paid by, and entered in the disbursements of the Paymaster at the Presidency, under the head of the Regiments to which the Officers respectively belong.

16.—The Recruits, Invalids, &c. whose pay may be drawn at Poonamallee are to be mustered each month by the Paymaster (who acts also as Fort Adjutant) and the muster rolls signed by that Officer and countersigned by the Officer Commanding, are to accompany the abstracts as the vouchers by which their correctness is to be ascertained.

17.—The medical allowances on account of the Recruits of His Majesty's Regiments at Poonamallee, will be drawn by the Medical Officers in charge and entered in the accounts of the Presidency Paymaster, under the heads of their respective Regiments.

18.—The medical allowances for the Invalids of His Majesty's Service who may be stationed at Poonamallee, to be drawn in all respects as heretofore.

19.—The same degree of responsibility for the payments made to His Majesty's Troops at Poonamallee, is to apply to the Paymasters at the Depot as now attaches to Regimental Paymasters of His Majesty's Service.

20.—The General Regulations of this Government regarding the audit, reaudit, and final audit of Paymasters accounts as also those respecting the recovery and adjustment of retrenchments, are to be considered applicable equally to His Majesty's, as to the Honorable Company's Troops.

21.—Copies of all retrenchments which may be made against Officers of His Majesty's Service, to be furnished to the Regimental Paymasters by the Station Paymasters, who are to recover the amount by stoppages from the regimental abstracts, in the proportion authorized by the Regulations—the stoppages to be brought to account by Station Paymasters in the same manner as those on account of retrenchments from Officers of the Company's Service.

22.—Regimental Paymasters of His Majesty's Service are not authorized to place Officers under stoppages for any retrenchments, without furnishing each Officer with a copy of the retrenchment made against him, as is customary in the Company's Service.

23.—All explanations of Regimental Paymasters and all documents and vouchers of every description which may be transmitted with their accounts for audit, reaudit or final audit, are to bear the countersignature of the Commanding or Senior Officer present with the Regiment.

24.—In consequence of the above Regulations regarding the payment of His Majesty's Troops, the functions of Deputy Paymaster General to the King's Troops which have hitherto attached to the Paymaster at the Presidency are to cease, and the accounts connected therewith to be discontinued, that Paymaster will therefore in future be placed, with regard to the Regimental Paymasters of His Majesty's Service in precisely the same official relation as any other Station Paymaster.

25.—The establishment hitherto allowed to the Paymaster of the Presidency for the above duties, will be discontinued.

26.—The abstracts of subsistence of His Majesty's Troops are to be entered in the accounts of Station Paymasters under the head of "KING'S SUBSISTENCE," and to form one total immediately following their disbursements on account of the Company's Troops in the manner formerly observed, when the Company's allowances to His Majesty's Troops were entered in the account of Station Paymasters.

27.—The abstracts of Company's allowances are to follow those of King's subsistence under the head of "Company's Allowances to the King's Troops," and to form a separate total but both, as hitherto, to form a part of the general debit in the public books under the head of "Charges Military."

28.—Officers of His Majesty's Service at Out-Stations being permitted to receive their pay and allowance in cash or by bills on the Presidency as may suit their convenience, the amount required to be regularly notified in the monthly indents of Regimental Paymasters.

29.—All articles such as tents, horses, wine, &c. which may be issued to Officers of his Majesty's Service on credit, are to be debited and the amount recovered by Station Paymasters under precisely the same Regulations as apply to Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

30.—Stoppages from the regimental abstracts of His Majesty's Troops, on account of provisions, &c. to be recovered and accounted for by Station Paymasters according to the General Regulations of Service.

31.—The allowances of General and other Officers of His Majesty's Staff to be entered under the head of Company's allowances to the King's Troops in the accounts of the Station Paymasters by whom the amount is disbursed.

32.—The responsibility of Regimental Paymasters of His Majesty's Service in respect to the Government, and to the Station Paymasters from whom they draw the pay of their Regiments, is to continue on the same principle as heretofore.

33.—The Station Paymasters in the examination of the regimental abstracts of Corps of His Majesty's Service will be guided by the provisions of the 9th Section of the new Code of Regulations, under the head "His Majesty's Troops."

34.—An additional allowance of fifteen pounds per annum is granted to each Regimental Paymaster on account of stationary, which is to be included in the abstracts of Company's allowances to the different Regiments and to be drawn half yearly in arrear, viz. in the months of January and July.

35.—All applications on account of advances required for Individual Officers, Detachments or Recruits of His Majesty's Service, belonging to other Presidencies are to be forwarded, if at Madras, by the Brigade Major of His Majesty's Troops—if at Poonamallee by the Paymaster of that Depot, to the Secretary of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in order that the authority of Government may be obtained for the issue of the required advances.

36.—The above Regulations are to have effect from the commencement of the month of November next.—the first abstracts of His Majesty's Regiments to be entered in the accounts disbursements of the Station Paymasters for that month will accordingly be those for Company's allowances in arrear for the month of October and King's subsistence in advance from the 25th November to the 24th December next.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotions shall take place.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Michael Lawlor to be Lieutenant, vice Bell, cashiered; date of commission 20th August 1813.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas' Balman, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Andrew Farquharson, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Green, deceased; date of commission 30th August, 1813.

Ensign James Clemons, to be a Lieutenant in the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, and to rank between Lieutenants Gilbert and O'Connell; date of commission 11th September 1813.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted Assistant Surgeons on the Establishment, in conformity to their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Messrs. James Buckle Hall, Richard Kellit, John Stritch, John Wylie, Isaac Stone, James Stevenson, John Haines.

Messrs. Surgeons John Steddy, William Prichard and William Colhoun, having reported their return to this Presidency, the two former on the 5th and the latter on the 8th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, will resume the duties of their rank on the Establishment.

Lieutenant Rundall Deputy Military Auditor General, is permitted to proceed to Vellore, on leave of absence for twelve days.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the allowances to be drawn by the Commissary of Stores at Cannanore for the Artificers attached to the Ordnance Department at that Station, shall be regulated in conformity with the following rates, viz.

	P.	F.	C
1 Maistry Carpenter	4	12	60
2 Carpenters	6	12	60
2 Armourers	6	12	60
2 Bellows Boys	1	32	11
1 Tin Man	3	6	30
1 Painter	4	12	60
2 Chickledars	5	6	30
1 Chuckler	2	12	60
2 Smiths	5	30	0
2 Hammermen	4	12	0
1 Cooper	4	0	0

SEPTEMBER 17, 1813.

Lieutenant Colonel Whitney M'Cally of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid establishment, in compliance with his request.

Lieutenant Colonel Colin Mackenzie of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to remain in Bengal on leave of absence until the 1st of January next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD,
Sec. to Government.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

The undermentioned Officers lately admitted and promoted, *are posted* to Corps as follows.

ARTILLERY.

			To rank next after
Lieut. Fireworker Basil Ronald	to	1st Bt.	Sewell.
" " R. S. Seton	"	1st "	Ronald.

INFANTRY.

Ensigns	N. Rt.	Bt.	
George Gray	to 11th and	1st	Hewetson.
James Maxtone	" 3d	2d	Glen.
Robert Warrand	" 17th	1st	Stedman.
T. R. Manners	" 13th	2d	Buttanshaw
G. B. Wardell	" 15th	1st	Forest.
H. Ewing	" 11th	2d	Gray.
T. Clemons	" 3d	2d	Maxtone.
John Metcalfe	" 4th	1st	Haleman.

Ensigns Gray, Maxtone, and Warrand, will continue to do duty with the Corps to which they are at present attached, and the undermentioned Ensigns with those, expressed opposite to their names, till further orders.

Ensign Ewing	with 2d Bat.	24th	Regiment.
" Metcalfe	" 2d "	14th	"
" Clemons	" 2d "	24th	"
" Wardell	" 2d "	3th	"
" Manners	" 2d "	14th	"

The following removals are ordered.

Corps of Artillery.

Capt. Lieut. B. Mackintosh from 2d to 1st Bat.
Lieutenant C. W. Black " 2d " 1st "
Lieutenant Nathaniel Hunter " 2d " 1st "
Lieut. Milner from 1st to 2d Bat. 6th Regiment N. I.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Charles Wilson 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. whose Commission as Captain was cancelled in G. O. by Government dated August 31st, 1813, shall continue to do duty in the 2d Battalion Pioneers.

The Commander in Chief deeming it adviseable, that all Native Escorts commanded by Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers, should be absent from their Head Quarters during as short a period as the nature of the service on which they are employed may permit, is pleased to direct that they shall be relieved at the first Station in their route of the adjoining Division which may be the Head Quarters of a Battalion of Native Infantry.—It will therefore be the duty of the Officer who delivers the marching instructions to a Native Escort, to acquaint the Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer commanding it, with the name of the Station at which he will report himself for the purpose of being relieved; and, the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing orders be considered equally applicable to all reliefs of Escorts as to those which march from the first Station.

It will be clearly understood that this Regulation has no reference to those Detachments which march in charge of Treasure; as from the peculiar responsibility resting on the Officer in command, it is requisite he should be present at the delivery of it into a Treasury as well as at its receipt.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1813.

The undermentioned Medical Officers lately admitted on the Establishment, are appointed *to do duty* with Corps as follows.

Assistant Surgeon Hall, H. M. 25th Dragoons.
" " Kellett, " Royal Scots.
" " Stritch, 2d Bat. Artillery.
" " Wylie, H. M. 69th Regiment.
" " Stone, " 22d Dragoons.
" " Stephenson " 84th Regiment.
" " Haines, 1st Bat. Artillery.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundlecund.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 4, 1813.

Major General Rollo Gillespie, is provisionally appointed to the Staff of this Presidency, during the absence of Major General Nightingall, and permanently in the event of the confirmation by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the latter Officer's nomination to the command of the forces in Java and its dependencies.

Major General Gillespie's appointment to the Staff, is to have effect from the 8th of May, 1813, the date of Major General Nightingall's succession to him in the Chief Military Command at Java.

COLUMBO, SEPTEMBER 15.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency The Hon'ble ROBERT BROWNRIGG, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon.

Whereas, it appears by Information upon oath that on the evening of the 29th day of August last, the Police Vidahn of Beddigamme in the Girrewaypattoo was inveigled from his House by persons pretending a message from a neighbouring Vidahn Aratchy—and upon his going forth was beset by upwards of thirty persons who inflicted upon him several wounds and injured him so severely that he died the following day.

And whereas we are anxious to bring to Justice the perpetrators of this treacherous & cruel murder. Now we do hereby offer a reward of 300 Rix Dollars to the person or persons who shall within three Months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the said Murderers, or any of them.

And We do further promise in case any Accomplices in the said Murder shall within the said three Months give such Information, to apply for his Majesty's most gracious pardon for such person, in addition to the reward hereby offered.

Given at Colombo, this 13th September 1813.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public are hereby again apprized, that Government from a Conviction of the Expediency of restricting its importations to Articles required for Public use only; has ceased to import Wheat for the accommodation of the Bakers in any part of the Island.

No Wheat therefore will be issued from the Public Stores to Bakers after the 31st of October next.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office, 12th September, 1813.

SECOND MADRAS

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

Thursday, September 23, 1813.

No. 1138 a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3343 3868 Prizes of 1,000 Star P[illegible] each.

No. 3112 a Prize of 500 Star Pago[illegible]

Nos. 2799 3972 4440 5381 5755 610[illegible] of 250 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 240 663 550 178 174 833 1.35[illegible]
1722 2821 2182 2838 2307 267[illegible] 2726 24[illegible]
3556 3336 3654 3722 3318 3029 3989 356[illegible]
3924 3307 3529 3791 4938 4750 4638 404[illegible]
1332 4254 4529 5342 5327 5515 6104 603[illegible]
6733 6748 6465 6839 6059 6204 6532 742[illegible]

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

13 38 66 82 86 154 798 517 202
198 723 819 832 160 292 808 530 403
672 466 704 414 165 768 451 936 970
225 556 351 175 897 144 632 809 436
1426 746 513 491 595 125 827 588 568
1571 366 529 553 385 629 946 183 279
1793 1557 1918 1814 1674 1228 1043 1574 1362
1870 1790 1590 1347 1732 1273 1835 1697 1091
1912 1559 1333 1617 1486 1661 1033 1653 1100
1209 1161 1402 1651 1073 1395 1357 1905 1412
1873 1136 1802 1648 1619 1302 1278 1393 1608
1451 1624 1569 1384 1891 1110 1554 1683 1367
1718 1714 1450 1972 1353 1020 1105 1121 1006
1287 1943 1841 2338 2578 2685 2852 2435 2663
2843 2345 2950 2405 2826 2648 2147 2988 2773
2427 2015 2361 2141 2171 2467 2189 2626 2459
2728 2622 2990 2850 2931 2737 2238 2880 2454
2374 2995 2201 2389 2634 2900 2851 2959 2557
2450 2897 2731 2694 2937 2926 2830 2524 2930
[illegible]996 2790 3795 3811 3619 3921 3265 3913 3184
[illegible]625 3954 3718 3843 3698 3827 3744 3959 3120
3537 3153 3777 3611 3328 3130 3647 3709 3504
3713 3964 3238 3156 3522 3850 3721 3042 3973 3075
3114 3237 3071 3653 3078 3813 3208 3723 3558 3066
3683 3256 3147 3815 3816 3846 3759 3172 3890 3478
3174 3621 4191 4089 4955 4492 4970 4423 4238 4146
4025 4166 4339 4213 4290 4736 4131 4008 4661 4518
4619 4751 4993 4073 4999 4458 4891 4944 4714 4569
4570 4911 4806 4411 4595 4475 4259 4356 4908 4064
4208 4187 4918 4299 4266 4082 4301 4042 4463 4906
4664 4430 4386 4395 4170 5308 5058 5603 5261 5516
5062 5341 5054 5508 5393 5051 5350 5723 5115 5235
5739 5447 5691 5191 5885 5518 5608 5901 5022 5441
5025 5312 5119 5273 5856 5061 5598 5621 5010 5375
5065 5031 5118 5114 5949 5289 5158 5732 5052 5156
6736 6898 6529 6062 6698 6047 6830 6117 6596 6849
6641 6776 6775 6991 6308 6027 6974 6900 6708 6999
6504 6038 6224 6601 6266 6090 6646 6515 6729 6092
6590 6344 6868 6927 6140 6237 6295 6282 6311 6609
6514 6132 7174 7015 7725 7354 7894 7034 7845 7435
7494 7068 7368 7870 7308 7953 7155 7338 7712 7729
7370 7779 7618 7815 7663 7605 7311 7934 7060 742[illegible]
7425 7512 7962 7090 7596 7463 7963 7269 7770 770[illegible]
7263 7595 7224 7853 7039 7181 7635 7095 7376 730[illegible]
7436 7379 7117 7256 7719 7795 7571 7183 7265 785[illegible]
7856 7648 7487 7891 7259 7488 7321 7083 7720 770[illegible]
7395 7272 7716 7243.

MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. *TUESDAY,* *OCTOBER 5, 1813.* No. 1461.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT MEARES, Esq. late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Major DAVID ROSS, one of the Executors therein named. All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are required forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY and Co. Attornies to the Executor at Madras.

Madras, 1st October, 1813.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS,

ONLY SURVIVING PARTNER

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,

BEING ABOUT TO PROCEED

TO EUROPE,

BEGS to inform those GENTLEMEN who are still indebted to the FIRM, that he has appointed Mr. LEWIS GRIFFITHS his Attorney for the collection of the debts still outstanding, and he respectfully solicits those GENTLEMEN that cannot pay off at once, and who have not yet made arrangements for the liquidation of monthly instalments, to do so without further delay, more than five years having elapsed since the above FIRM was dissolved.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *30th Sept. 1813.*

RICHARD GRIFFITHS,

HAVING

QUITED MADRAS

FOR

CALCUTTA,

AND

EVENTUALLY TO

EUROPE,

MOST earnestly entreats those GENTLEMEN who still stand indebted to the late firm of GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and CO. to pay their respective Balances to JOHN GRIFFITHS and CHARLES JOHN COOK, the surviving Partners in India.

Madras, October 5, 1813.

JOHN GRIFFITHS

AND

CHARLES JOHN COOK,

SURVIVING PARTNERS

IN INDIA,

OF THE LATE FIRM

OF

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.

RESPECTFULLY solicit those GENTLEMEN whose accounts are not already put into a train of liquidation, to make some arrangement for the same, either by monthly instalments or otherwise.

To those who do not find it convenient to pay the amount at once, this mode of accommodation must certainly be considered beneficial, as it not only holds out an easy manner for the discharge of their balances, but prevents the accumulation of Interest, which on debts of long standing is very considerable.

Madras, October 5, 1813.

SUPERIOR MADEIRA WINE, FOR SALE,

MOST Superior Old London Particular Wine at 220 Pagodas per Pipe.

Do. do. New London Particular Wine at 210 Pagodas per Pipe.

Do. do. London Market, at 185 Pagodas per Pipe.

To be had on application at the Godowns of Messrs PUGH and BREITHAUPT.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE,

OF THE

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE

EUROPE

INVESTMENT,

LANDED

From the Honorable Company's

SHIP TOTTENHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday the 6th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

AN INVOICE

OF

CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF

SETS of white Ivory handled Knives & Forks, ditto of Blackwood handled ditto, Penknives, Razors, ditto with Silver Shields, Buffalo Cuttoes, double bladed ditto, Scissors of sorts, Cork Screws, polished Steel Rings, double Plane Irons, single and double bolted Padlocks, 6 & 7 inches Iron Door Locks, 8 inches Brass do. fine Brass Drawer Locks, Wood Screws of sizes, Iron bolt Hinges of sizes, Round Iron, ditto plated and bronzed Commode Furniture, Brass Commode Furniture, single and double Table Catches, sets of Handsome Castors, Brass Hinges of sizes, Brass Bolts of sizes, Brass Nails of sizes, Copper Powder Flasks, Spectacles, double & single Shot Belts, Polished Steel Snuffers, &c. &c. &c.

AN INVOICE

OF

COFFIN FURNITURE.

AN INVOICE

OF

BUTTONS,

CONSISTING OF

Treble gilt Navy Captain's Coat and Breast Buttons, do. do. Lieutenant's Coat and Jacket do. Marine Lieutenant's do. fashionable gilt & plated Coat Buttons, Breast do. gilt and plated Balls, large and small for the Cavalry, &c. &c.

AN INVOICE

OF

Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, dry White and Red Lead, British Verdegreese, &c. &c.

Six candy and fourteen maunds of Hoop Iron.

AN INVOICE

OF

NAILS OF SIZES.

AN INVOICE

OF

NEAT PRINTED CHINTZ,

FOR DRESSES.

Eighteen decanters of Sugar'd Almonds and Dragies.

Two suits of Horse Cloths, twenty four sets of Military Head-stalls and Reins, with plated Buckles, Spare Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Ear Nets for Horses, Spounges, forty groce of Heel Balls, twenty groce of patent Blacking Cakes.

AN INVOICE

OF

PRINCES METAL,

Tea Pots, Sugar Basons, Milk Ewers, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Mustard Pots, Candlesticks, Tea Boxes, &c. &c.

Seventeen yards superfine Scarlet Cloth, in lots of two yards, twelve yards Mulberry Cloth, in lots of two yards.

Fifty gallons of Real Jamaica Rum,

And a Variety of Other Articles.

ON THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

AN INVOICE

OF

BLUE AND WHITE

HALF STONE CHINA,

CONSISTING OF

Table and Soup Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Sneakers and Saucers, Bowls of sizes, sets of Dishes, &c. &c.

AND

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

One hundred and sixteen gallons of Brandy, five gallons in a lot.

Fifty gallons of Gin, in lots of five gallons,

AND

Twelve dozens of Gin, one and a half dozen in a lot.

MADEIRA WINE.

MESSIEURS

ADRIAN DE FRIES & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A Consignment of

CHOICE OLD

LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA WINE,

AND BEST

LONDON MARKET

MADEIRA WINE,

SHIPPED BY THE HOUSE OF

MESSRS. KEIRS & CO.

OF THAT ISLAND,

WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THEIR

GODOWNS,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

CHOICE OLD LONDON PARTICULAR, at 240 Pagodas per Pipe.

Best LONDON MARKET, at 200 Pagodas per Pipe.

ALSO,

INDIA MARKET, from another House, at 130 Pagodas per Pipe.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This Day, Tuesday, the 5th October,

ASHTON & MEPPEN,

WILL COMMENCE

THE SALE OF THE REMAINS OF

Capt. Nesbitt's Investment,

AND WILL SELL

FROM No. 1 to No. 506,

AS MENTIONED IN THE

CATALOGUES,

WHICH

HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

SECOND DAYS SALE.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 6th Instant,

ASHTON & MEPPEN,

WILL CONTINUE

THE SALE

OF

CAPTAIN NESBITT'S

Investment,

COMMENCING

WITH No. 507,

AND

WILL SELL AS FAR AS

No. 1000.

At half past twelve o'clock, precisely will be put up,

AN elegant upright PIANO FORTE, by MASTERMAN and Co. the Prime Cost of which is 130£ it will be put up at the limited price of 200 Pagodas.

ALSO

THREE CHAMBER

HAND ORGANS,

Catalogues of the Articles will be distributed this Day.

LONDON,—APRIL 19.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of his Majesty's ship Royal Oak, dated St. Michael's 17th March, 1813.

"I suppose it is no news to inform you that the Congress and President, American frigates, are taken. They bore down on one of our line of battle ships, supposed to be the Poictiers. The Congress sunk, and the President struck. One of our frigates, supposed to have been the Shannon. It is true, Captain De Courcy of the Marine brig, having seen the letter to the American Consul at Fial."

No such account has reached the Admiralty.

A Lisbon Mail arrived yesterday, with dispatches from Lord Wellington, but they are not of much importance. Orders have been received at Lisbon to accelerate the departure of the heavy artillery. The army is expected to make an immediate move from its present position. The enemy, it is said, intend retiring to the line of the Dourou.

A vessel has arrived at Liverpool, from Oporto, which she left on the 7th. Letters had been received there, stating the defeat of Suchet by the army from Sicily. One of these letters, dated the 5th, says, "I congratulate you on the defeat of Suchet's army, the particulars of which must have reached you long ere this: the French were nearly cut up."

We have accounts from Lisbon of the 5th, which make no mention of any such defeat.

FILIAL HEROISM.

The following story is a specimen of those contained in A Father's Advice to his Daughter, *by M Builly. It is drawn from real history, and is an instance of the author's judgment in selecting, and skill in treating an affecting incident, truly honourable to the sex; and too correctly depicting the ferocious manners of ancient times.*

The intrepid and celebrated Duke of Burgundy, whose valour and temerity acquired him the name of Charles the Bold, after having augmented his hereditary states by numerous conquests, determined at length to erect them into a kingdom under the immediate protection of the Emperor Frederick IV.—He had already taken possession of Picardy and Normandy, where he exercised the rights of a conqueror with such barbarous cruelty, that in these unhappy countries he was called the Terrible. Every town which resisted his arms was sacked and pillaged, without any regard for sex or age. Every governor or magistrate who refused to open his gates at the first summons from him was put to the sword. It was the principle of this formidable warrior, to dismay his enemies by his rigour, and thus conquer them no less by terror than by the force of his arms.

Louis XI. jealous of the power of Charles, and too cunning to suffer him to establish a kingdom within his own, exerted all his address to check his career and thwart his projects. The latter in consequence directed his ambitious views to other objects, which seemed to promise him more easy conquest. He first obtained from Sigismond, Duke of Austria, who had ruined himself by his foolish extravagance, the country of Ferrara and the Landgraviate of Alsace, by which he opened himself a road to the invasion of Lorraine.

This country was then under the dominion of Rene II. grandson to the good King Rene, Count of Provence and Anjou. The young Prince was not terrified either by the extraordinary valour or the ferocity of Charles the Bold. Strong in the love and fidelity of his subjects, by whom he had been voluntarily chosen as their sovereign, Rene resisted with determined resolution repeated attacks from Charles.

After having formed and been obliged to raise the siege of the principal towns in Lorraine, Charles resolved to attack Nancy. This was in the year 1476. The young Duke had gone secretly to the Court of France to solicit assistance from Louis XI but met with a refusal from that perfidious monarch. Charles taking advantage of his absence began the blockade of the place; but unexpectedly found it defended alike by strong fortifications, and by the devoted courage of the garrison. The defence was conducted by a Governor, whose name is not mentioned in history, though it is well known that he was of a noble family, and of great personal bravery. He opposed a vigorous resistance to the arms of the invader, but unfortunately it was not crowned with that success it merited; he was obliged at length to abandon his opposition, and to surrender the town to the conqueror. It was only saved from the usual barbarities of Charles by an illustrious example of filial heroism.

The Governor had an only daughter between seventeen and eighteen years of age, called Theresa. This amiable maiden, for the sake of cherishing and protecting the old age of her father, had already refused the homage of many distinguished nobles who solicited her alliance. Her mother did not survive her birth; and such was the profound grief of her father on losing the faithful companion of his life, to whom he was tenderly attached, that it almost overcame his reason: nothing but a strong sense of duty towards his infant had power to calm his mind and reconcile him to existence. Educated in camps, the rival and companion of the bravest cavaliers of his time, his harsh features and rough commanding voice seemed at variance with all the softer feelings of the human heart; and it was only in a more intimate knowledge of him that the sensibility and gentleness of his character were discovered. Thus in the camp he maintained an inexorable discipline; his looks alone made his soldiers tremble, and his tremendous voice petrified them with fear. But in private life he was a tutelary angel; his eyes softened, and his mild caressing accents and manner seemed to dispose him rather to obey than command. He was no less beloved, therefore, by the people whom he governed than reverenced by the soldiers whom he commanded, and dreaded by the enemies of his county. Such was the father of the young and lovely Theresa.

As his high reputation and great influence with the people had essentially forwarded the election of Rene II. to the Dukedom of Lorraine, he was honoured with the full confidence of the young Duke, and was immediately made by him Governor of Nancy. From this appointment, so gratifying to the inhabitants of that town, and from the public admiration, and flattering attentions paid by Rene to the lovely Theresa, a general expectation was entertained that he would select her as the partner of his new dignity, and make her Grand Duchess of Lorraine; while the tender and respectful attachment borne by all ranks of the people to this model of filial piety, made them anticipate such an union with the utmost satisfaction.

It was at this period that Charles the Bold, after having employed all the resources of his military genius to subdue the country round Nancy, formed the siege of the town itself.—Notwithstanding the difficulty of victualling the place, and the absence of the young Duke, his faithful adherents for a long time repulsed their antagonists, and obtained some important advantages over his troops. Charles only became on this account the more determined in his purpose, enraged at meeting with a resistance to which he was little accustomed. All the inhabitants of Nancy united to strengthen the garrison, and assist in the general defence. The old men ran through the streets and public places to animate them by their exhortations. The women and children carried stones to the ramparts, to throw down upon the besiegers: and while some remained with the greatest intrepidity to launch them against their enemies, others collected fresh heaps. Immense coppers were filled with oil, which was made boiling hot, and they poured down upon the foe by women of all ranks and ages. The whole town seemed like a single family united to repress some ruffian by whom it was invaded.

Charles seeing his efforts thus baffled, and that the brave Lorrainese were no more intimidated by his formidable arms than terrified by his menaces, suspended the labours of the siege, and proposed a capitulation. He required the gates of the town to be opened to him, engaging to respect every private house, and to protect the inhabitants from pillage, professing that he entertained the highest esteem for a people who had shown themselves no less valiant than faithful to their sovereign. He concluded by declaring, that he should consider it as the highest honour to form an alliance with them, and that in making these proposals he was actuated only by the desire of establishing a lasting peace.

These offers from Charles were sincere. Notwithstanding his general barbarity and ambition, there were times when he discovered some signs of sensibility; virtue was not entirely estranged from his arrogant mind, though he was continually hurried away by his thirst of glory and love of power. But he experienced on this occasion what is sooner or later the just punishment of all warriors who are faithless to their word, and do not respect treaties; he was suspected of being only actuated by treachery.

Picardy was still smoking with cruel conflagrations by which he had devastated that fine country, though he had repeatedly sworn to spare and respect it. Normandy was groaning under the ruin with which he had covered its fertile plains; and the town of Liege had recently been the theatre of the most bloody persecutions. The Lorrainese, therefore, saw only in the proposals made to them a cruel snare, and resolved to avoid it. The valiant Governor especially was among the most incredulous, and by his manly eloquence, no less than from the veneration in which he was held by the inhabitants, determined them not to accept of any treaty of peace. They accordingly resolved to bury themselves under the ruins of their ramparts, rather than admit within them a warrior without faith, who sported with his promises; well aware that he would make them pay so much the more dearly for their imprudent credulity, in proportion as he was incensed by the determined resistance he had experienced from them.

Charles informed of their positive refusal, and incensed above all that the Governor had animated the town to resist him by an eloquent harangue, in which he had represented him under the most odious colours, swore to revenge himself. He immediately sent, for the last time, a [illegible] to announce to the Lorrainese, that if they did not deliver up the place on that very day, and acknowledge him as their conqueror, he would storm the town, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.—This menace only irritated them still more, and redoubled their courage. The Governor, certain that if the town should fall at length, he would be the first victim, yet preferred death to disloyalty, and traversed the streets haranguing every body, and exhorting them anew not to yield. He assembled his forces, dispersed them on every point of defence, and made all other dispositions best adapted to resisting the efforts of the besiegers.

Theresa, who in the midst of these dangers made it her duty not to quit her father, shared his heroic enthusiasm, harangued the women and young girls by whom she was surrounded. She recited to them the sublime example of the women of Beauvais, who did not shrink from the horrors of battle, and faced every danger to prevent this same Charles from penetrating into their walls, and making them the victims of his cruelty—" There," said she, in a most persuasive tone, " were seen mothers, with their timid daughters, arming themselves with any weapons that could be obtained, carrying heavy burthens, gathering up broken lances, making them up into arrows, tying them with their hair, and with their menacing points overpowering the soldiers of Charles, and obliged them to raise the siege. They were not more devoted than we are," added Theresa; " to a glorious death, they were not so numerous. Why should not we follow the example of these courageous women;—why should not we, like them, obtain the just reward of our devotion to our country."

This speech of Theresa's made a deep impression on every body: the general sentiment was, who should be formost to second her generous ardour, and imitate the heroic women of Beauvais. No kind of fatigue or labour, neither the menaces of a formidable and cruel enemy, nor the dreadful expectation of an assault, had power to intimidate these heroines; the danger of combat seemed to vanish at the approach of the fatal moment which was to decide their victory or their defeat.

Charles, daily more and more incensed, sought amid the resources of his genius new expedients for the attainment of his object. Taking advantage of a dark night to deceive the besieged, he made several false attacks at different parts of the ramparts, and at the dawning of day re uniting his choicest troops before one of the bastions which seemed most damaged, he conducted the assault with so much address and impetuosity, that in less than two hours he opened a breach, and penetrated to the very centre of the town. In the first emotion of his fury he was about to abandon the inhabitants to a general massacre.

" Barbarian!" said Theresa, who had been brought into his presence, " if all are to perish, over whom will you reign"

" Who are you? audacious woman!" said the conqueror, " who darest to speak to me thus?"

" Your prisoner," answered the determined heroine, " who would prevent your committing this additional deed of cruelty."

The impressive accent in which she spoke, her beauty, and above all, her magnanimous resolution, suspended for a moment the fury of Charles. He only required that the Governor should be immediately delivered up to him.

At the solicitations of his daughter, and in compliance with the unanimous wishes of the inhabitants of Nancy, the Governor, under the garb of a simple citizen had mingled with the crowd, who all sought to shelter him from the ferocity of the conqueror, Charles therefore found it impossible to satiate his vengeance immediately on the head of the honourable victim: but he offered a considerable reward to whoever would deliver him into his hands.

" There is but one person who can deliver him to you, said the Governor, without making himself known —" Swear upon your bloody sword to grant mercy to all the inhabitants of this town."

" To grant them mercy! replied Charles with the most furious indignation; " never!—You have contemned my power; you have rejected my offers with insolence, shall I now yield to your prayers?—Is it for me to listen to the voice of pity?—If fate at this moment spares your Governor, I know well how to discover him, by the terrible example which in your persons I will give to those who dares to brave me, and attempt to stop the course of my victories."—Then addressing himself to the officers around him, he ordered that the inhabitants of Nancy should be that instant decimated.

Men, women, and children, were then arranged in a long row, extending from the place where Charles was stationed to the ramparts of the town. The individuals of each family were all assembled together; the daughter supported herself on the arm of the mother; the friend took his place next his friend; a calm resignation appeared on every countenance, all seemed to court rather than to deprecate that fatal power which was about to choose its victims; each prayed that fate might point at him, in the hope that some object even dearer than himself might be spared. At last, a herald at arms, upon a signal given by the conqueror, began to number the victims; when an unexpected difficulty arose respecting the very first person upon whom the lot had fallen, which ultimately put an entire stop to this barbarous execution.

Theresa, as standing on the right hand of her father, who still appeared under his disguise, followed the motions of the herald at arms with eager inquietude. As he counted with a loud voice, she heard him distinctly, and soon perceived that the number ten would fall upon her beloved parent. She immediately glided away to the other side of him, so that nine fell on that lately devoted head; and she herself stood marked as the first victim. The Governor was so much overcome by this extraordinary act of magnanimity, that he had scarcely power to speak; yet recovering himself, he signified that it was he who was to die; the lot, he said, had fallen upon him, and he would not suffer another to perish in his place. Theresa, still without making it known that the respectable old man she was endeavouring to save was her father, asserted that she had taken her place at hazard, that the lot had come fairly upon her, and that she ought to suffer death. The herald at arms, and the attendants who accompanied him, not knowing which of the two to believe, brought them before Charles that he might terminate the matter. A scene so extraordinary and so affecting, exciting an emotion in this Prince which he could not resist. Perplexed and indecisive, he knew not what part to take, but remained thoughtful and silent.

" You hesitate, barbarian!" said Theresa, with a calm dignity which made her ten times more interesting than before; " let me perish and prolong the career of this old man, whose existence is honoured by sixty years of virtue."

" Heaven avert your yielding to her demand!" exclaimed the Governor in his turn; " what are the virtues of which she speaks in comparison with her sublime sacrifice, which fills every heart with admiration, and which you cannot witness without emotion?"

" My life is less valuable than that of this old man every day that he lives is marked by some act of benevolence.—Look at his white hairs, they bespeak the head of a family; and should he be cut off, they will be left to mourn the best of fathers."

" Look at the bloom of her youth and beauty.—She will be yet for a long time the ornament of her sex; and shall she be sacrificed to preserve the few days that yet remain to me?"

Theresa, seeing that Charles fixed his eyes upon her with a milder expression of countenance than before, said to him, " Cease to admire in me what is but a duty; it is a daughter would save the author of her being: this old man is my father."

" It is I," interrupted the Governor, " that must put an end to your indecision, and induce you to spare without reluctance this model of filial piety. I deliver up to you that enemy on whom you so much desire to wreck your vengeance; you see before you the Governor of Nancy. He would have been delivered up to you at once, if your barbarous fury had not refused to spare, at the price of his head, his faithful fellow citizens."

At these words all the inhabitants of the town, whose imagination were wrought up to the highest point of enthusiasm by the heroism that Theresa had displayed, surrounded the father and daughter, each individual demanding to die in their place.

Charles had never before witnessed so affecting a spectacle. The cries of the supplicant citizens embracing the knees of their Governor, and ready to sacrifice their own lives to save his,—the firm and manly resignation of this venerable old man, offering himself as a victim to procure their safety—the piercing grief of Theresa, who made a solemn vow to Heaven not to survive her father if he must fall, produced altogether an effect upon the minds of himself and his soldiers that no words could describe. At last the Governor forcing his way through the crowd, with Theresa hanging on his arm, demanded the decision of their fate.

" Neither the one nor the other shall perish," answered the eagerly, now vanquished, conqueror; " it will be too difficult to decide the merits of such a contest. You have penetrated into the bottom of my heart; and if it be glorious to conquer, you make me experience that it is still more delightful to pardon. Enjoy, lovely Theresa, enjoy all the happiness that awaits you; and receive the reward of that filial heroism, which history will transmit with triumph to the remotest posterity. I grant you not only the life of your excellent father, but the lives of all those citizens who were lately destined to a fate so awful and severe Do not make me any acknowledgements, for I owe you more than you have received. But for you, my bosom, awake only to the thirst of glory, would never have known the much more delightful sensations which I now feel to be the result of performing an act of clemency."

This speech from the mouth of the awe-inspiring conqueror, was received with transports of delight. All the inhabitants mingled together, embracing each other, and uttering the wildest cries of joy: they were joined in them by the soldiers of Charles, who participated the emotion of their master. This Prince, having experienced the valour and fidelity of the Lorrainese, declared that he would make Nancy the capital of his states, and he instantly replaced the Governor in his rank and dignities. Theresa became more dear than ever to her fellow citizens. There was no family no individual who did not consider himself as indebted to her for the preservation of some dear connection, or of his own existence. Her name was never mentioned but with the profoundest veneration, and to the latest period of her days she was incessantly hailed with the benedictions of all around her. Thus she afforded a striking example of all the advantages of elevating the mind so as to meet with dignity any circumstance, however embarrassing, in which we may be placed; and illustrated in a most striking manner the truth of this axiom—That the surest means of escaping a great danger, is to meet it with courage, with coolness, and with resignation. [*La Belle Assemblée*]

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, October 5, 1813.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

James Strange, Esq. Second Member of the Council, to be President of the Board of Revenue.

COMMERCIAL APPOINTMENT.

Robert Fullerton, Esq. Third Member of the Council, to be President of the Board of Trade, and of the Marine Board.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Holders of the undermentioned Receipts which were granted by this Office for the Treasury Acknowledgements of Subscriptions to the Bengal Loan of 13th August 1812, will be furnished on application with the Public Securities of the Supreme Government to which those Receipts entitle them, viz.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

It is requested that all applications for the Bengal Securities may be accompanied by the above Receipts duly discharged by the Proprietors.

G. GARROW, A. G.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1813.

A Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable Sir THOMAS STRANGE, Knt. Chief Justice, and the Puisne Judges, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort St. George, this day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding from Calcutta to Europe, and to the Cape of Good Hope, on board the licensed ship *Mornington, Swallow, Countess of Loudon* and *Henry Wellesley*:

By the Mornington, Captain William Dunlop, To Europe.

Lieutenant A Hunter, of His Majesty's 14th Regt Mr J. W. Sanders, an American Prisoner of War.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Mrs Becher, Captain George Becher, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, Cornet W. Lumsdaine, of the 5th Native Cavalry.

CHILDREN Masters George Becher, Henry Becher, Sulivan Becher.

By the Swallow, Captain Charles Brodie.

To EUROPE. Mrs. Brodie and her Child, Mrs. Green.

By the Countess of Loudon, Captain William Hammon.

To EUROPE.—Lieut. J. G. Vance, of the 8th Regt. Native Infantry.

To the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, and Eventually to Europe.

Mrs. Guthrie, G D Guthrie, Esq a Civil Servant on this Establishment, Mr. P. Stewart.

By the Henry Wellesley, Captain David Teeple, To Europe.

Mrs. Wade, and three infant Children, Henry Gore Wade, Esq late Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieut Wade, of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 1st, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Grant, from Ceylon.—4th, ship Kersrodie, Captain A. G. Wadrington, from Bombay 1st September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 30th, Schooner Octavia, Capt. A. Dufocher, to Colombo and Bombay,—1st October, brig Ann.—do. schooner Maria.—do. cutter Tryal,—3d do. brig Francis.—do. ship Bombay Merchant, Captain John Grant, for Bengal.

CALCUTT[illegible]

S[illegible] 1813.

The campaign in the [illegible]s to be entirely at a stand. Acco[illegible]st ukhbars, Mohukkim Chund a[illegible]en Sing, accompanied by their respective followers, had returned to Umrutsir, whither Runjeet Sing had proceeded from Lahore to meet them; and the other divisions of the Seik army were concentrating towards the same place. The invasion of Cashmere was postponed until after the rainy season.

It was said, that Futteh [illegible]de shortly to leave Peshour for Ca[illegible]purpose of collecting a new army at [illegible]ce.

[illegible] 15.

LAUNCH.—On Thursd[illegible] current was launched from Mr B[illegible] Yard, a Sulkeah, a ship of about 4[illegible]penter's measurement; and name[illegible] which appears one of the most [illegible]odels we have ever seen built at thi[illegible]; and does great credit to the ingenious artist, Mr. John Foster, by whom she was planned and constructed.

The Radnor, from her model, promises to be a swift sailer; and in addition to that prominent quality, she is likely, from the superior materials used in her construction, to be of great durability, her frame being composed of saul and teakwood in place of sissoo.

After the Launch, a numerous and respectable party partook of a Tiffin, provided by the Owners, where the greatest good humour and hilarity prevailed.—Amongst the toasts and sentiments usual on such occasions, we hear with sincere satisfaction the following
" The East India Company, and may the Re-
" gulations under the new Charter, secure to
" them to the Mother Country, and her Sons
" all the advantages of the East India Trade.

The Purser of the Honorable Company's ship Retreat, landed at the Bankshall, with dispatches from that ship.

The Retreat, sailed from Spithead on the 20th April, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Stirling Castle, with the H. Company's ships Union, Tottenham, Moffat and Batavia: they arrived at Madeira on the 13th, and sailed thence on the 23d May.

The Honorable Company's ship Batavia bound to St. Helena, parted company on the 20th June, in the latitude of 16 deg. South long. 24 deg. West.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival at Saugur, on Sunday (5th curt.) of the Hon. Company's ships Hugh Inglis, Captain James Fairfax, and Lord Melville, Captain J. G. Cra[illegible] from Madras, the 26th ultimo, and Vizagapatam, the 1st current.

Passengers from England per Hugh Inglis.

Mrs Dairson,—Captain H. P. Dairson, His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp General Earl Moira,—Captain P. Stanhope ditto ditto,—Captain J. McRae, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, ditto ditto,—Joseph Baretto, Esq. Mr. Charles Penson, Cadet.

FROM MASULIPATAM.

Lieutenant J. Russell, H. C. 6th Regiment Cavalry, Lieutenant F. Wheeler, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, Ensign John Paterson, with a detachment of H. M 14th Foot.

Per Lord Melville.

Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Jenour, Captain Mathews, Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant Jenour, 14th Regt. of Foot, Cornet Droger, H. M 24th Dragoons, William Hunter Smoult, Esq Solicitor, Mr. Thomas E. Monsell, Writer, Mr William D. Monsell, Cadet.

The division of Suchet is said to have been defeated by the troops of the Sicilian expedition.—This information was confirmed at Madeira by the report of a schooner from Cadiz.

BOMBAY.

September 22,

Just before the Ships, recently arrived at Madras, left the island of Madeira on the 20th of May, a Ship direct from Lisbon, brought the gratifying account of the Campaign having been opened by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, under the orders of Lord Wellington, with distinguished eclat.—No details of this important circumstance had been received at Madeira; but no doubt was entertained of the fact.

CEYLON.

Early on Friday Morning His Excellency the Governor, and Staff left his Country Residency at Mount Lavinia, on a tour thro' the Southern Districts, His Excellency was accompanied by Mrs. Brownrigg, Mr. Sutherland, his Private Secretary. The Revd. G. Bisset, and Mr. Charles Brownrigg. His Excellency does not intend proceeding farther this year than Patupanne, where a new Military Post has been established.

THE COSSACK IN HYDE PARK.

This gallant soldier, whom the extraordinary feats and distinguished services of his countrymen in defeating and humbling the common enemies of Europe have rendered the object of so much attention and curiosity since his arrival in London, attracted an immense crowd of all classes of people yesterday, to witness his appearance on horseback, in Hyde-park. It was generally reported that he would make his appearance about two. We know not what ground there was for naming that hour; for the original statement in The Pilot of Saturday, which furnished the first and only authentic information on the subject, did not mention any hour in particular. About two o'clock the multitude, gradually accumulating, pressed forward in thick and almost indivisible masses, through all the great entr[illegible] the Park, but particularly at the pri[illegible] gate in Piccadilly. The iron rails that boun[illegible] Lord Wellesley's gardens—the pillars of the gates—the trees, so far as they were of sufficient strength to support the clambering school-boys—the pailings planted to defend the young saplings from the cattle—every station that presented an accessible opportunity for a more elevated view, was occupied on each side of the present fashionable ride, and of the accesses to it. The area inside the gate, from which the different roads branch off, was so thronged with carriages of all discriptions—with horsemen and pedestrians men, women, & children, from decripit age down to the opposite extreme of helpless infancy—dogs howling when trod upon, and nurselings in the mothers' arms squeaking in concert—horses neighing, asses braying, coachman brawling, riders falling, ladies screaming, &c. &c. that it is impossible to describe or to imagine the motly throng, or the confusion of tongues that was sent forth from it.

Such, indeed, was the eagerness to see this extraordinary though humble personage, and so widely was it felt, that numbers of post-chaises all full came rapidly and successively driving up from the villages and towns within twenty miles of London, where the Pilot of the preceding evening had arrived in sufficient time to give them an opportunity of arriving at the hour when the exhibition was to take place. From three to four o'clock considerable uneasiness was felt, and doubts were expressed as to the truth of the promised sight. Mr. Coates, & some of the life-guards in their new jackets, & [illegible]se-tailed helmets, afforded a little diversion [illegible] some time, and the well known Martin Van Butchell was, from his beard, supposed for a moment to be the indentical Cossack so anxiously looked for. But all these temporary occupations served only to increase the general impatience for the grand object. A hoax! a hoax! began now to be the general cry throughout the multitude; and we began to be not a little apprehensive [illegible] some unexpected occurrence should have changed the purpose of the beard-[illegible]; and lest the disappointed populace [illegible] take vengeance upon us for having un-[illegible]tionally assembled them to no purpose, by demolishing the windows of the Pilot Office. Fortunately a great part of the pedestrians, and principally those who came from the city, had met with an unexpected entertainment on their way, by seeing, as they passed through the Park, the Prince Regent go in procession from the rear of Carlton-house to receive the Sacrament at the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, and seeing his Royal Highness return again in the same manner, between two and three o'clock. The crowds thus collected and detained as Walter Scott says—

"Roll'd vast and black like Stygian tide,"

bearing down the former multitudes, and filling every spot in the vicinity of the rides in the Park, into which it was possible for a human being to squeeze, when this cram, with heat and dust swallowed internally, so as to approximate suffocation, and scattered externally, so as to make the general mourning literally like the scriptural grieving costume of sackcloth and ashes, then at last—at the hour of the full change of fashion, between four and five o'clock, the anxiously expected hero entered—not at the grand entrance at Hyde-park corner, in Piccadilly; but at one of the less frequented gates; towards Oxford-street or Bayswater. Thus coming on the curious crowd in the rear, he was in the middle of the throng before he was perceived, when suddenly a real cry of "'tis he, 'tis he," succeeding many prior fictitious cries of the same description, turned every eye upon him, and the air was rent with universal shouts and huzzas. He was mounted on a beautiful iron grey charger, furnished for the occasion, as we stated in The Pilot of Saturday by Colonel Herries, Commandant of the city light house volunteers. The arms were the same that we have already described—the pistol at the waist-belt—the musket slung at the back—the sabre at the side—(his own old sabre, not that presented to him by Mr. Ackermann, which has not yet received the appropriate finishing), and the long pike rested on his foot, and borne upright in his hand. His dress was the same plain and course blue jacket and trowsers described in The Pilot of Friday; not being, as we conceived, the military dress of the Cossack troops, but the ordinary dress of the Cossack people in their civil occupations. He was attended by Mr. Tearnier, who acts as guide and interpreter to him. He appeared not at all confused by the vast assemblage and the uproar that attended it. He made his way through the throng with a facility that astonished our driving beaux and horsemen, most of whom were literally locked up and obliged to stand still. He had a most astonishing mastery of his horse; and as if the animal felt him to be a rider particularly gifted for his command and confidence, he passed with the greatest ease and the slightest inclination of the bridle, between the wheels of carriages and between the poles of some and the backs of others, where it seemed almost impossible to find room to pass, or to make the passage by any turn or movement of which the frame or animal powers of the charger were capable. All this was done too amidst the exchange of greetings and salutations without number, which were to be received and returned without any omissional, though by dozens in the instant. The Ladies were profuse of their favours: holding, we suppose, as a correllary to their general maxim—

"None but the brave deserve the fair"—

that the brave do deserve the fair under whatsoever circumstances. The delicate hands held out to him from the carriage windows the hero was content to shake according to the ordinary usage and to press, with what degree of force or tenderness we cannot pretend to discribe; but did not, according to the usage of more refined gallantry, kiss them—whether from want of time, or lest the roughness of his beard should be unpleasant, we leave every fair one concerned to decide for herself. Having thus passed and repassed through all parts of the ride for above an hour, the Cossack left the Park amidst acclamations similar to those which he received on his entrance. Among the numerous persons of distinction who were present on horse back, mixed with the ignoble crowd mounted on "ponies eighteen-pence a side," was the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness felt the pressure of the crowd so great, that he declared to some Ladies of distinction, as he passed their carriage, that he had been above half an hour in getting on the space of 40 yards!

The Cossack certainly leaves London this week. The plate engraving for Mr. Ackermann from his picture is in considerable forwardness, although the picture is not yet quite finished. It was intended to take him in three positions—a front, a back, and a side view; but for this there is not time. Mr. Ackermann wishing to make him a present of a sword, he was allowed to chuse the blade from a number. He chose, with the most judicious discrimination, a Turkish blade of exquisite temper, in preference to a number of others of much higher finish. This blade is now receiving an appropriate mounting. It is to have an inscription suited to the occasion in the English, Russian, and Latin languages. The Cossack is invited to the Ball at the Mansion house this evening.—*London, April 19.*

EXTRAORDINARY SQUADRON.

An extraordinary squadron has recently made its appearance within the four seas. We have received official accounts of all its movements, but their great length does not permit us to give them, except in detail from day to day, as follows:

Arrived in Treasury Harbour, a squadron of ten sail of small craft, consisting of brigs, luggers, smacks, and row-boats, of various sizes, as follows:

The *Portland*, an hospital ship, formerly a large Dutch skipper, very old, and crazy in her timbers.

The *Castlereagh*, a long fishing-smack, with a false sliding keel, and a bow-sprit upon a new construction. She was remarkable, during several seasons, for her success in catching *plaicer*, *flats* and *gudgeons*,

The *Hawkesbury*, a light vessel, of the same class and description of the *Castlereagh*: used for some time past as a guardship, off Walmer Castle.

The *Anti-Jacobin*, a neat row-boat, formerly used as a launch to the *Pitt* man of war, and occasionally a pleasure boat.

The *Chancellor*, a small vessel, not much larger than a cock-boat, formerly a *Guineaman*, employed in the slave trade; laden with a cargo of vinegar and combustibles; consigned to ———, by a set of merchants, at Northampton.

The *Camden*, a heavy dull sailer, formerly on the Irish station.

The *Westmoreland*, a light bomb-ketch, formerly on the same station.

The *Mulgrave*, a state navy barge, recently fitted up for offensive operations, with a long gun in her bow.

The *Chatham*, a shewy vessel, but without tackle or rigging, and almost water-logged.

The *Woolsack*, a large lumber vessel, having a great number of cases on board, with the contents of which we do not profess to be acquainted.

Several of this squadron cruised in concert a few years ago, as attached to a large and powerful fleet, but were dispersed in a tremendous storm, in which the Pitt man of war ran a-ground, and was wrecked upon the Catholic shoals. Some of them, on that occasion, shared the same fate as the Pitt, but were afterwards got off and laid up in ordinary. The *Woolsack* and the Hawkesbury were taken in tow by the *Sidmouth*. It appears, that they have been recently collected in Portland Race, from whence they have been conducted into the Treasury Roads. Their passage to this haven, where they idly fancy no storms can fret them, was most miraculous. A light breeze sprung up from the Isle of Vanity, which threw them upon the Shoals of Impotence, Imbecility, and Ignorance, where summoning courage from despair, the crews made a last effort to keep their heads above water, and fastened upon the rocks of Bigotry, Religious Strife, and Persecution. These places had been laid down in the charts of all experienced political Mariners, as the *Scylla* and *Charybdis* of modern times: as deceitful quicksands, pregnant with destruction; but to float a few minutes upon the surface, was every thing to a few desperate land lubbers, who, committed to a troubled ocean, and without rudder, chart, or compass, felt it a great object to gain even a momentary respite from total ruin and shipwreck. They, accordingly, availed themselves of the assistance of the *Melville Castle*, formerly a king's ship, but lately engaged in some piratical expeditions, and shrewdly suspected of being a smuggler. The *Melville Castle* was originally a first rate man of war, serving on the India station, and afterwards employed in the unfortunate expedition to the Helder. She some time ago fell in under false colours, with the *Whitbread* privateer, which, mistaking her for an enemy, dropped into her wake, broke up, and beat in her stern completely. The *Whitbread* continued to pour in her double-headed grape and cannister-shot, and did not cease firing, until the *Pitt* man of war, shooting between them, made signal to assure the *Whitbread* that it was a waste of ammunition to fire any longer, and that the *Melville Castle*, thus battered and torn, must go to the bottom. The *Whitbread*, upon this assurance, ceased firing, and made sail after some other smugglers. This afforded the *Melville Castle* an opportunity to get up a jury-mast, and having a few Scotch plaids and ladies petticoats aboard, the crew contrived to make a sort of sail of them, and a light breeze springing up in her favour, she effected her escape to the Orkneys. Having there, in the course of last summer, undergone an entire repair, both in stern and bottom, with a new coppersheeting, she sailed about autumn for the Downs; and having a thorough knowledge of the inlets and outlets, the shoals and quicksands, the windings and turnings, the monsoons and trade-winds, the ebbings and flowings of the tide, the bearings and distances, the hurricanes and storms, in the perilous navigation between the Queen's Palace and the Treasury Downs: the *Melville Castle*, after she had collected this little squadron in Portland-Race, proposed to convoy them in their voyage, and the squadron gladly placed themselves under her protection.

DIVORCES IN SCOTLAND.

The following is a detailed account of the interesting proceeding which we noticed a few days ago:—

COMMISSARY COURT.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT, APRIL 10.]

Our Readers will remember the report we gave of the proceedings of the Consistorial Court of Scotland, in the English cases of divorce, of Lady Hillary against Sir George Hillary, and Mrs. Tewsh against her husband, in which we published the original interlocutors dismissing the actions, and the remit of Lord Meadowbank, Ordinary, upon bills of advocation; in consequence of which, these interlocutors were altered, and the notes of his Lordship, explanatory of that judgment, and of the opinion of the Judge in the Commissary Court, who had likewise thought that the jurisdiction ought to have been sustained. We also exclusively communicated, without delay, our information respecting the important case of William Martin Lolly, an Englishman, married in that country to Marth Sugden, likewise a native of England, who had been divorced, by a sentence of the Commissary Court here, in March last, on account of adulteries committed by him during their residence in Scotland; and who having afterwards returned to England, and married again there, was tried for bigamy at the last Assizes for the county of Lancaster, and found guilty, reserving the point of law for the opinion of the twelve Judges of England whether the Scotch sentence of divorce placed him within the exception of the Statute of Bigamy. The arguments before them, upon this reserved point were likewise obtained, and published in our Paper with the account which we got that the unanimous opinion of the twelve Judges was, that marriage being a sacrament by the law of England, was indissoluble by any Court of Law in that kingdom, and that sentence of divorce, pronounced by the Scotch Court, did not entitle Lolly to plead the exception of the Statute of Bigamy, and ought to be disregarded.

It was easy to forasee, that this collision between the laws and jurisdictions of the two kingdoms, connected so intimately as England and Scotland, could not rest here. We, however, deemed it our duty to abstain from all remarks upon the consequence of the judgments that have been pronounced in either country, and to await the authority of future decisions upon the questions which inevitably must soon arise. Accordingly we have now to present the report of a new case, as decided on Monday last in the Consistorial Court of Scotland.

HOMFREY *alias* NEWTE *v.* NEWTE.

The libel or summons in this case, at the instance of Mrs. Marinne Homfrey, daughter of Sir Jere Homfrey, of Crom Rondda, in the county of Glamorgan, set forth, "That she was married in December 1806, to Thomas Newte, Esq. of Llandaff, in the said county, in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, according to the forms of the Church of England.—That the parties cohabited together as husband and wife, and were universally acknowledged and reputed to be so by their neighbours and acquaintances. That in January, 1811, the Defender had withdrawn his affections from his wife, had deserted her, and began a course of adulteries at London, and Bath, and other places in England; that hereafter he came to Scotland, resided there for a considerable time, and continued his adulteries; and particularly in the months of July, August, September, October, &c. 1812; and, therefore, concluding for divorce against him, with liberty to marry again.

Mr. Newte appeared, by Mr. G J. Bell, his Counsel, and lodged defences; and the Pursuer, by Mr. John Clerk, as her Counsel. Commissary Ferguson, as Judge in Ordinary, and presiding by rotation, took the case to report to the whole Court, and this interlocutor was pronounced.

Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1813.

The Commissaries having considered the libel and execution, find, that from the showing of the Pursuer in her libel, it appears, that she has been married in a country subject to the law of England, and according to that law; and that it is not alledged that her husband and she have at any time resided in Scotland as married persons; and in respect that in the case of W. M. Lolly, tried for bigamy at the last Assizes for the county of Lancaster, in England, that person was convicted, in consequence of his having married again, after having been divorced by sentence of this Court, upon the ground that the first marriage, which had been contracted in England, according to the law of that country, was indissoluble; and in respect it has been intimated to this Court, in a form sufficiently authentic, though not official, that upon certain points reserved by the Judge, before whom that case was tried, for the consideration of the 12 Judges of England, they have come unanimously to two Resolutions, which are, 1st, That an English marriage is indissoluble by the sentence of a Scotch or any other foreign Court, or by any authority but that of the British Legislature; —2d, That a sentence of the Commissary Court of Scotland, or any foreign Court, will not entitle a party charged with bigamy to the benefit of the exception in the Statute of Bigamy: Therefore find, that as, by the law of Scotland, the contract of marriage may be dissolved by sentence of divorce, a question of the greatest importance, not only to the parties but to the law of this kingdom, and to the people at large, thus arises; whether this Court ought, according to the law of nations, and the situation which now occurs to take, into their consideration this rule of the English law, in cases where the parties are English and married in that country, according to the law thereof; and what effect, if any, that rule of the English law ought to receive in the decisions of this Court upon such cases? Appoint the parties to give in memorials upon those points, to be prepared and lodged within a month from this date; and severally to state in these all authorities *juris gentium*, and of the law of Scotland, or international between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, which appear to them applicable to the case; and also in these memorials to state any specialties in this particular case, which may form an exception to the general rules and principles.

Very full memorials were accordingly prepared by the Counsel for the parties.

In that for the pursuer, it was with great ability and learning contended, that any sentence against Lolly, as guilty of bigamy, by an English Court, in this regard of the Scotch sentence of divorce, would be a violation of the 19th article of the treaty of Union between the two kingdoms, and therefore entitled to no regard here; as well as that by the settled law of Scotland, marriage might be dissolved on account of adultery, without distinction, whether the parties were natives or foreigners, and whether it had been contracted in Scotland or any where else, if the defender had become subject to the cognizance of our Consistorial Court, in question affecting status; and that this was the predicament of the Defender in the present case.

Upon the other hand, the opposite doctrines were most ably maintained by reference, in particular, to many authorities of the law of nations.

At advising the memorials, the Court pronounced the following interlocutor.

Edinburgh, March 26, 1813.

The commissaries having considered the memorials for the parties, appoint the pursuer to state what she avers to have been the fact with respect to the defender's residence in this kingdom, and likewise what other circumstances she alleges in point of fact have occurred to subject him to the cognizance of this Court, according to the conclusions of this action; and the defender to answer the pursuer's allegations, and to state what he avers in point of fact, in the form of written minutes of debate *hinc inde*.

The Defender, in his answer, admitted—

That the facts stated in the minute for the Pursuer are true, and hereby admitted on the part of the Defender. But the inference deduced therefrom is denied in point of law.

THE DISORDERS OF THE TALENTS!

With the Prescriptions for their Relief,

BY DR. DENNIS O'DOGHERTY, Licentiate,

(Now first published for the good of Mankind, in a familiar Poetic Epistle, to his own Foster-brother, Phelim of Ballyhack, in the county of Wexford, Esq.)

Brother Phelim, I write 'case I've something to say
Of the d—d ups and downs which I met t'other day,
When Will Pons——by told me, with kindness right hearty,
I should raise fame and fortune by doct'ring The Party:
And so the next morning, without opposition,
I Dennis! became their state body physician,
Billy told me their maladies rag'd all one way,
So I took them by contract—no cure, then no pay.

'Twas on bright Patrick's morn, when, as proud as a Turk,
I set out, well equipp'd on my medical work;
I had buckled my carrots in M. D. array,
And mounted a chariot, at one pound a day;
For my pension was certain, Will said, the next hour;
My patients were purg'd fit for places, and power,
But my sunshine of fortune was soon clouded o'er,
As, Phelim, you'll learn, when you know something more,
For so bother'd was I, by their cursed long faces,
That, bad luck to my skill, I mistook all their cases!

The first patient I saw, for what patriot ranks higher?
Was Dick Sh—ry, much scorch'd by St. Anthony's fire,
Who, like his bold genius was standing alone,
And receiv'd me, fine fellow, like one of his own;
So I order'd at once, to prevent any blunder,
A decoction of whisky to get the flame under.
I perceiv'd he had got some *Old Port* on the shelf,
Which he said he knew how to prescribe for himself;
'Repeat then,' said I, 'this same *Tonic* solution,
As agreeing so well with your *Dry* constitution!'

I went now to Lord G—nv—lle, with pride so elate,
Who, for poor Erin's good had bewilder'd his pate;
Of the mug in his nob he wish'd much to get rid,
Which we Ballyhack boys, you well know, call the *gid*;
He had doctor'd himself, like a rap of a quack,
Till he managed to lay himself flat on his back.
What with Jesuit's bark and his d—d Friar's balsam,
His tongue was grown rough, and his breath not quite wholesome;
So, to ease his poor napper, instead of a blister,
I gave t'other end, as most swell'd a warm cly—st—r.

To Grosvenor street next, my brisk chariot descended
Where another proud G——r I gravely attended.
His nurse said, her Lord a brain fever had got,
Which I thought rather odd, where the brains were forgot.
On his temple a crown of gilt paper he wore,
And to act as SOLE REGENT of England he swore;
Then rav'd of high blood which his title announces,
So I whipp'd out my lancet, and borrow'd twelve ounces.

To fam'd H—l—nd House I then pelted my way,
That is haunted by mischievous spirits, they say.
Though with sleek, swarthy skin, and his round belly full,
My Lord stopp'd both his ears, and appear'd mighty dull;
'Sure,' says I, 'not a heart-ach has ever befell you?'
Quoth he, "ask my Lady 'tis she that must tell you.

Next the woes of Geor[illegible]—rn—y I had to beguile
Who so long had been sp—w—[illegible] bitt'rest of bile,
He told me, an inward complaint he [illegible],
Which his liver had speck'd like a sheep that is rotten;
But by J—s, my jewel, I presently found
'Twas it's only first cousin, his heart was unsound;
And well might it be, since it could not find rest
Being plac'd in the dark, on the wrong side his breast;
So I tipp'd him a pretty strong opiate pill,
To make the black devil within him lie still!

Grim L—d—le's Laird I took next in my rout,
Whose malignant disorder I scarce could find out;
A Scotch haggess he'd got, with a view to restore him,
But my Lord would not touch it, though smoking before him.
He star'd ghastly wild, and roar'd out, 'He'd been able,
To tell more than had passed at the P— R—'s table,
I look'd at his *lingua* t'account for this wonder,
When I found three black spots that were spreading wide under;
These I cut pretty deep, as I plainly foresaw
'Twould be safer to give him at once—*a locked jaw.*

I then went to see how Sam Whit—d was doing,
Whose brains were at work, like his grains that were brewing;
He turn'd up his nose, and with [illegible] disdain,
"D—d physic,' and said 'He'd [illegible] in pain!'
So for fear my advice in more fury should put him,
I took three grains of prudence myself, and soon cut him;

I visited now Malagrida's own darling,
Who was chatt'ring and hopping about like a starling,
Cutting all the fine capers he'd pick'd up in France,
So I fancied he'd got the St. Vitus's dance;
Och, my honey, thought I, you should prance your own way,
Was not Erin's poor self the blind piper to pay.

To that Eton boy, C—nn—g, I then made a trip,
Who was sulking, and sad with the Walcheren pip;
For the flesh-wound was festering down to this day,
Which he got in the rump from my Lord Castlereagh;
By my faith, but I wonder'd at this, till I saw
That a Perc—v—l caustic still kept the place raw.

Without fetching breath, I was then forc'd to spin
To appease, if I could, pepper-hot William W—ne;
A thumping round leek in his beaver he wore,
Which he snatch'd as I enter'd, and smack'd on the floor!
He exclaim'd 'That the Gwatkins were cast at their birth
For the only Welch princes to rule upon earth;
As for M'M—n—n's merits he cou'd not in ace,
Since his worth had not sprung from Cadwallader's race
He would therefore oppose him with tongue, teeth and nails,
As a servant unfit for a Regent of Wales;
Nay, would prove, that his Highness was bound to complete
With his one pair of hands all the work of the State!"
But as this did not like me, I said I must fly,
And would call when Will's pulse did not beat quite so high.

Now to apron string Cr—v—y I ran on my stumps
As I heard the poor crature was down in the dumps,
And of jalap I gave him some smart op'ning lotions,
And he never could do without plenty of *motions.*

I stopp'd at the G—s, but was not let in,
'Case to pry in their shop of intrigue was a sin,
Where such *crosses* go on 'twixt lascivious brothers,
That a man scarcely knows his own get from another's.
Having blister'd himself from the top to the toe:
And the Waterford Journal, whose paragraphs rule him,
Had that morn brought no sweet oil of Riot to cool him!

Billy L—mb, W—d, and B—n—tt I guess'd by their cries,
As inflammable boys were —'d up to the eyes;
So I meant to have drawn, by a slow salivat—n,
Their tongues from their mouths, for the peace of the nation.

Though my visits, dear Phelim, were paid without ceasing,
By my soul, but I found all their symptoms increasing!
And soon learnt, to my grief, that a *Grey* Northern hound,
Had run into the kennel and bit them all round!
Soon as ever I heard of the deeds he had done,
Sure to view this d—d lurcher I instantly run,
When mad enough quite in all conscience I found him,
And snapping at every crature round him!
Now the murder came out without any more pother,
As they all turn'd *mad dogs* from one end to the other!
So I gave up my patients, and prospect of pelf,
Lest amongst such a pack, I might get bit myself;
And then beg'd Billy P—ns—by straight to assure 'em,
None but Dr. Monroe or the D—v—l could cure 'em!
Och! some sly wag nick-nam'd them The Talents to wrong them,
For but one kind of talent could I find among them;
That's the talent all right royal worth to defame,
And to set poor old Ireland's self in a flame!
And now, brother Phelim, to wind up my strain,
I've return'd to my pestle and mortar again.

DENNIS O'DOGHERTY, EX-M. D.

P. S Thank G—d, Billy P—ns—by prov'd on inspection
Only cursedly sick of the G—nv—lle connexion!

PROSECUTION FOR A LIBEL.

THE KING v. THOMAS CREEVEY, ESQ. M. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN.

SIR,—The old Law of Libel was calculated to protect virtuous fame from dishonourable imputation. It punished the spreaders of false reports (the name by which such sort of persons were designated before the word Libel was known in our language), but it imposed no punishment whatever on those who spread true ones: the modern Law of Libel, on the contrary, punishes all reports that are defamatory, and refuses to enquire whether such reports be true or false. It is very clear, then, that it must often punish men for speaking truth: for mankind are not so virtuous as to deserve being spoken of in the way we are told we should speak of the dead, *nil nisi bonum.* The modern Law of Libel is calculated to preserve some persons in good repute, who do not deserve it; and those who do deserve it, will certainly not choose to be beholden to it; they will disdain any other vindication but that of truth. Such a law is well calculated to screen vice, but not to procure for virtue that honourable protection which is its due! When the old Law of Libel prevailed, the case was widely different; then good were not ashamed to have recourse to the Law to wipe off any stigma upon their character, because the merit of that character was thereby brought to the test, for then, as Sir John Powell said upon the trial of the seven Bishops, to make any thing a Libel it must be shown to be false and malicious*; and if we look into Bohun, we shall find that a person libelled was always described in the indictment to be the di[illegible] the Libel imputed to him. If the imputation was adultery, or other lewdness, the party was described as a person of chaste and virtuous habits; if treason, he was declared to be a person true and loyal. Thus it appears that the grossness of the Libel, its falsehood, and injurious tendency, was plainly pointed at as the offence. Now, the case is widely different; now, when a man criminally prosecutes another for libelling him, it is by no means clear, even if he gets a verdict, that he has been unjustly treated, because the question is not decided, whether the report circulated was true or false; no stain therefore can be wiped out by the present proceedings, though they may enable a bad man to be revenged on those who have exposed him. These observations apply to the present mode of criminal prosecution for Libel in general, and are not directed to the present case; but there are remarks which the present case suggests, and which are, in my opinion, well worthy the attention of the public. It must be noted that the Libeller in this case is a Member of Parliament, and that the matter which the Jury by their verdict determined to be libellous, was actually a part of the speech which this Gentleman delivered in Parliament, and published afterwards in the Newspapers, for the information, no doubt, of his Constituents. Now, I can conceive nothing more laudable, or more constitutional, than for a popular delegate to take this method of informing those who sent him of the nature of his proceedings in Parliament; more especially, if he is zealous in his endeavours to fulfil his public mission to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted him with the care of their interests. I wish the practice was more common for Members to publish their own speeches; surely such a practice is far more commendable than that of clearing the galleries of which some of these popular Envoies are so fond. It is an excellent aphorism, and it occurs in our law books too, that he who is conscious of evil doing shuns the light. *Qui male agit odit Lucem*: and truly, Sir, I think this maxim more applicable to public Trustees, who are faithless to the charge confided to them, than to any other sort of men. They, of all others, are most fearful of the light; and therefore, Sir, if I were to draw a perfect character of a Parliamentary Representative, I should speak of him as Otway does of the brave, who, says he—

"————— [illegible] the light,
Just are their thoughts and open are their actions;
Freely, without disguise, they love and hate;
Still are they seen in the fair face of day,
And Heaven and Men are judges of their conduct."

I am very much afraid, Sir, that the qualities here described would not recommend a member to Ministers: but, Sir, it is my intention to consider this ask, why it is that Members of Parliament are allowed to frank letters and receive them free of postage, but because it is necessary that a free communication should subsist between them and their constituents? Whatever forms an impediment to this communication tends to deprive the people of the franchise, they were intended to enjoy by means of Representation in Parliament. What I contend for, Sir, is the right of free communication between the Constituent and Representative, which I conceive is as necessary as freedom of speech in the House itself, and even more so. This right seems to me to be impugned in the present case: for it was laid down as law, that although a Member might say what he pleased in the House of Commons, yet, if he afterwards sent to the Editor of a Newspaper his own report of his speech, he was answerable, if it contained libellous matter, for such publication, just the same as for any other publication;—and thus, this monster, called the modern Law of Libel—the fruit of oppression in the tyrannical times of the Stuarts, a thing unknown to our ancestors, repugnant to the freedom of our Constitution, and hostile to truth itself, which is the basis of all justice—this disgrace of our jurisprudence, I may call it, is allowed to interpose itself, and block up the free communication that ought necessarily to subsist between the Representative and Constituent. It ought not to be forgotten, that if Mr. Creevey had sent the contents of his speech, in a circular letter to his Constituents, nay, if he had sent it only one of them, the publication would have been as complete as by the means he took, that of sending it to the Editor of a newspaper.—Perhaps I shall be asked, if a Member of Parliament ought to be allowed to charge an individual with murder, or any other crime the most atrocious and that individual is to be without redress, for such a false imputation? To this I answer, no certainly, he ought to have redress by petition to Parliament, who are bound to do him justice. But that which passes in Parliament is not to be the subject of animadversion in any other Court; nevertheless what passes there is matter that nearly concerns the people, and which it behoves them to know. This is evident, from the obligation that the King is under, when he calls a Parliament, to inform the people in the Writ, what it is that Parliament is called for—This formality, at present, is not properly attended to, although it constitutes a part of the great Charter. The design is obvious. The people knowing for what purpose the Parliament was called, gave instructions to their delegates accordingly; and if any business was moved by the Court in Parliament, not noticed in the writ, it was usual to say that it was a new device, and that they could say nothing in it till they had consulted with their principals. This was held to be a legal and Parliamentary answer, and the custom of instructing Representatives continued so late as the time of Queen Anne. This is the Constitution; and if we have it not now, the more the pity! But every man must see plainly that such a dispensation of Government requires absolutely a free communication between the Constituent and Representative.—In short, freedom of speech in Parliament availeth little, without the free communication here alluded to. It may be of personal convenience to the Member who speaks, but it is of little or no benefit to those whose interests ought to be the motive for speaking to those whom it most concerns, to know what it is that is said. When Parliaments were held annually, when the business to be debated was mentioned in the writ for calling them, when the people sent their Deputies, freely chosen, and honourably paid for their services, with instructions in their pockets respecting the matters to be debated: and when other extraneous matters (if introduced) were called "New Devices," on which the Delegate could say nothing without reference to his constituents, then were Englishmen the granters of their own money, and the makers of their own laws; then had they liberty and property, for that is not mine which another can take from me without my consent, perhaps, to be squandered among himself and his associates. Nor is my person secure, if laws can be made to punish me without my knowledge or consent. But how is it now? Our Representatives are not of our free choice, but appointed by Borough owners, and Sons of Kings, and for seven years too, what they do and say in Parliament transpires only by stealth; and if a truly honourable delegate sends the Editor of a Newspaper the Report of his speech, he is liable to be punished for a libel. I need not point out to the Reader the disgraceful change, the vile falling off, that is here exhibited; I rather choose to place before him the exhilarating sentiments that a great and powerful nation will scorn, it is to be hoped, slavery inflicted by their own servants. It is not the dictation of a Judge, or the decision of a Jury, that can deprive such a people of freedom, without a most culpable supineness on their parts, without voluntarily yielding the neck to the infamous yoke. Magna Charta, it is most evident, intends that the people should be informed of what is to be done in Parliament; and by the enactment of more than one statute it is declared, that all judgments, contrary to Magna Charta, are, *ipso facto*, null and void.

In offering you these remarks, Sir, it was not my intention to enter at all into the merits of the case tried at Lancaster, the justice of the verdict, and so forth. I do not even know the nature of the charge made against the Prosecutor; nor have I the least personal knowledge of either him or the Defendant. These reflections arise entirely from a Constitutional view of the subject, and, I trust, will not be deemed irrelevant by those who venerate that institution in its primitive grandeur and purity.

TIMOTHY TRUEMAN.

Buckinghamshire, April 8, 1813.

* On this occasion the Bench was divided, Powel and Holloway declaring, conformably to the old Law, that falsehood was necessary to constitute Libel; the two other Judges said, that any writing offensive to the Government was libellous, whether true or false. James immediately removed Powel and Holloway, an expedient often resorted to by the House of Stuart to make what they pleased to be law.

PADDY'S DISGRACE.—When the once celebrated Doctor Shebbeare was pilloried for a libel, a little ashamed of his elevation, he hired an Irish Chairman to hold an umbrella over his head during the painful ceremony, and for this service the Doctor rewarded him with a guinea. Next day, the Chairman called upon him, and hoped his honour was well—began hum! and ha! as if he had more to say. The Doctor, suspecting his drift, said, 'My friend, what do you want; I thought I paid you yesterday very handsomely?' 'To be sure, now,' said Pat, 'and so you did for the *trouble*, but please your honour, consider the *disgrace*.'

We copy the following account from a [illegible] entituled, "A True Copy of the Journal o[illegible] High Court of Justice, for the trial of [illegible] Charles I. as it was read in the House of C[illegible] mons, and attested under the hand of Ph[illegible] Clerk to that infamous Court, taken by J. [illegible] son, LL. D Jan. 4, 1683, with a large in[illegible] duction.—London: printed by H. C. for Th[illegible] Dring, at the Harrow, at the corner of C[illegible] cery-lane, in Fleet-street, 1684."

Page 118. After giving an account of [illegible] execution, it thus continues:—"Being [illegible] balmed and laid in a coffin of lead, to be [illegible] for some days by the people, at length, [illegible] Wednesday the 17th of February, it was deli[illegible] ed to four of his servants, Herbert, Mildr[illegible] Preston, and Joyner, who, with some other[illegible] mourning equipage, attended the hearse [illegible] night to Windsor, and placed it in the r[illegible] which was formerly the King's bed-chambe[illegible]

"Next day it was removed into the D[illegible] Hall, which was hung with black, and m[illegible] dark, and lights were set burning round [illegible] hearse. About three in the afternoon, the D[illegible] of Richmond, the Marquis of Hartford, the E[illegible] of Salisbury and Lindsey, and the Bishop [illegible] London (others that were sent to, refusing t[illegible] last service to the best of Princes) came thit[illegible] with two votes passed that morning, wher[illegible] the ordering of the King's burial was comm[illegible] ted to the Duke, provided that the exper[illegible] thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds. [illegible] order they showed to Colonel Whichot, [illegible] Governor of the Castle, desiring the interm[illegible] might be in St. George's Chapel, and acco[illegible] ing to the form of the Common Prayer. [illegible] latter request the Governor denied, say[illegible] that it was improbable the Parliament wo[illegible] permit the use of what they had so solem[illegible] abolished, and therein destroy their own A[illegible]

"The Lords replied, that there was a diff[illegible] ence betwixt destroying their own Act, [illegible] dispensing with it, and that no power so bi[illegible] its own hands, as to disable itself in some ca[illegible] But all prevailed not.

"The Governor had caused an ordin[illegible] grave to be digged in the body of the church [illegible] Windsor for the interment of the corp[illegible] which the Lords disdaining, found means [illegible] the direction of an honest man, one of the [illegible] Knights, to use an artifice to discover a va[illegible] in the middle of the quire, by the hollow sou[illegible] they might perceive in knocking with [illegible] upon that place; that [illegible] it might seem to [illegible] their own accidental [illegible] and no [illegible] son receive blame [illegible] they caused to be [illegible] large coffin of lead [illegible] middle [illegible] covered with a velve[illegible] [illegible], and a lesser on [illegible] side (supposed to be [illegible] Henry the Eighth and [illegible] beloved Queen Jane Saint Mause); on [illegible] other side was [illegible] left for another (prob[illegible] intended for Queen Katherine Parre, who [illegible] vived him) where they thought fit to lay [illegible] King.

"Hither the hearse was borne by the Offi[illegible] of the Garrison, the four Lords bearing up [illegible] corners of the velvet pall, and the Bishop [illegible] London following; and in this manner [illegible] this great King, upon Friday the ninete[illegible] of February, about three afternoon, sile[illegible] and without other solemnity than of sighs [illegible] tears, committed to the earth, the velvet [illegible] being thrown into the vault over the coffin, [illegible] which was fastened an inscription in lead [illegible] these words:—

"KING CHARLES, 1648."

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Quilon, on the 16th ultimo, the L[illegible] of C. Currie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st battalion, [illegible] regiment, N. I. of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam on the 22d September, the Lad[illegible] J. Smith, Esq. Collector, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Penang, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. H[illegible] ry Cashmire, much regretted.

BENGAL BIRTH.

On Monday, the 6th current, Mrs. M. Pettrin, [illegible] of Mr. J. Pettrin, of the H. C. Marine, of a Daugh[illegible]

On the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Isaac Morgan, of a So[illegible]

BENGAL DEATH.

At Sea, on the 21st December last, on board [illegible] Fort William, proceeding to the Cape for [illegible] ben[illegible] of his health, Captain Arthur Dingwa[illegible] [illegible] the Bengal Engineers—after a long an[illegible] which he not only bore with manly for[illegible] pious resignation. As an officer, none could ex[illegible] ceed him in zeal for the service, and meritori[illegible] exertions on every occasion—and as a private cha[illegible] ter, he could not well be surpassed in any walk [illegible] life:—to his aged and disconsolate parents, and [illegible] his family at large, his loss is irreparable, and [illegible] memory will be respected and cherished by a nu[illegible] rous circle of Friends, to the latest period.

Yesterday, Lieutenant T. S. Kyan, of the 9th [illegible] ment of Native Infantry.

On the 16th July, at Kaira, [illegible] Guzerat, [illegible] 35th year of his age, Quarter-Master Michael Ca[illegible] of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, after a [illegible] illness of six days. He was a truly pious Christia[illegible] sincere and steady Friend, most hospitable wi[illegible] ostentation, a cheerful, agreeable Companion, an[illegible] honest Man:—His death is deeply regretted by [illegible] Brother Quarter-Masters, and all to whom his wo[illegible] was known.

CEYLON DEATH.

On Monday Evening the 13th Instant, in the [illegible] Year of his age, Hon. Peter Sluysken Esq. of the [illegible] East India Company's Civil Service, and formerly [illegible] of their Factory at Surat.

His remains were accompanied to the Grave by [illegible] whole of His Majesty's Civil and Military Servan[illegible] token of Respect which he amply deserved, not [illegible] from the General Integrity of his Character, but [illegible] his unbounded Hospitality to the British Officers [illegible] period of the Capture of this Colony in 1796, wh[illegible] still remembered with a melancholy pleasure by [illegible] of the older residents in this Island.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY THOMAS LETCHUM, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, SECOND-LINE POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.
MARCH 20, 1813.

TO JAMES PAUL,

Of Bursledon, in Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia County, in the State of Pennsylvania; on matters relating to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Continued from our Supplement of 28th September.)

Under any circumstances, this would be a hard condition to be annexed to her situation. Under the circumstances in which it has been my misfortune to have lost the necessary support to the dignity and station of a Princess of Wales, to have assumed and maintained an unbending dignity would have been impossible, and if possible, [illegible] have been expected from me.——[illegible] observations, Sire, I must now re[illegible] Majesty's attention to those written [illegible]ons which are mentioned in the Report, [illegible]h I shall never be able sufficiently to [illegible]r Majesty for having condescended, in [illegible]ce with my earnest request, to order to [illegible]itted to me. From observations upon [illegible]clarations themselves, as well as upon [illegible]ng them with the depositions made be[illegible] Commissioners, your Majesty will see [illegible] reason for discrediting the testimony [illegible]Cole, as well as others of these witnesses, [illegible]redit stands, in the opinion of the Com[illegible]s, so unimpeachable. They supply im[illegible]fervations even with respect to that [illegible]ience which I am now [illegible]o degree equal in im[illegible] I sha[illegible] Majesty will please [illegible]e no less than four differ[illegible]larations, of Mr. Cole. [illegible] 11th, 14th, and 3 th of January, and o[illegible]rd of February. In these four different de[illegible]ons, he twice mentions the circumstance of [illegible]g Sir Sidney Smith and myself on the sof[illegible] he mentions it not only in a different ma[illegible]t each of those times, but as both of them in [illegible] manner which materially [illegible]fers from his d[illegible]tion before the Commis[illegible]rs. In his de[illegible]ation on the 11th of Ja[illegible] he says, that [illegible]found us in so *familiar* [illegible] as to *alarm* [illegible] very much, which he [illegible] a *start* [illegible] and a look at the gen[illegible] ——In [illegible] on the 22d of Fe[illegible] however (be[illegible]ted, I suppose, as to [illegible]hich he had da[illegible]ssert, of, the familiar [illegible]e which had a[illegible] him so much), he sa[illegible] "there was *noth*[illegible]*articular* in our dress *position* of legs, or arm[illegible]t was extraordinary; he thought it impro[illegible] a single gentleman should be sitting quite [illegible]e to a married lady on the sofa; and from *tha*[illegible]uation, and *former observations*, he t[illegible]ought [illegible] thing improper. In this second account, [illegible]refore, your Majesty perceives he was oblig[illegible] bring im his former observation to help out [illegible] statement, in order to account for his having been so shocked with what he saw, as to express his alarm by "starting back" But unfortunately he accounts for it, as it seems to me at leat by the very circumstance which would have induced him to have been less surprised, and consequently less startled by what he saw; for had his former observations been such as he insinuates, he would have been prepared the more to expect, and the less to be surprised at, what he pretends to have seen.——But your Majesty will observe, that in his deposition before the Commissioners recollecting, perhaps, how awkwardly he had accounted for his starting in his former declaration, he drops his starting altogether. Instead of looking at the gentleman only, he loked at us both, that caught his eye, and saw that he noticed the manner on which we were sitting, and instead of his own starting, or any description of the manner in which he exhibited his own feeling, we are represented as both appearing a *little confused*. Our *confusion* is a circumstance, which, during his four declarations, which he made before the appointment of the Commissioners, it never once occurred to him to recollect. And now he does recollect it, we appeared, he says "a little confused."—A little confused!—The Princess of Wales detected in a situation such as to shock and alarm her servant, and so detected as to be sensible of her detection, and so conscious of the impropriety of the situation as to exhibit symptoms of confusion; would not her confusion have been extreme would it have been so little as to have slipped the memory of the witness who observed it, during his first four declarations, & at last to be recalled to his recollection in such a manner as to be represented in the faint and feeble way in which he here describes it?——What weight your Majesty will ascribe to these differences in the accounts given by this witness I cannot pretend to say. But I am ready to confess that, probably, if there was nothing stronger of the same kind to be observed in other parts of his testimony, the inference which would be drawn from them, would depend very much upon the opinion previously entertained of the witness. To me, who know many parts of his testimony to be absolutely false, and all the colouring given to it to be wholly from his own wicked and malicious invention, it appears plain, that these differences in his representations, are the unsteady, awkward shuffles and prevarications of falsehood. To those, if there are any such, who from preconceived prejudices in his favour, or from any other circumstances, think that his veracity is free from all suspicion, satisfactory means of reconciling them may possibly occur. But before I have left Mr. Cole's examinations, your Majesty will find that they will have much more to account for, and much more to reconcile.——Mr. Cole's examination before the commissioners goes on thus:—"A short time before "this, one night about twelve o'clock, I saw a "man go into the house from the Park, wrapt "up in a great coat. I did not give any alarm "for the impression on my mind was [illegible] "was no[illegible] Sire, I c[illegible] found su[illegible] a trace in any furth[illegible] any attempt to get it further the exami[illegible] explai[illegible]" How he got this impression on his [illegible] that this was not a thief? Whom he believed it to be? What part of the house he saw him enter? If the drawing-room, or any part which I usually occupy, who was there at the time? Whether I was there? Whether alone, or with my Ladies? or with other company? Whether he told any body of the circumstance at the time? or how long after? Whom he told? Whether any inquiries were made in consequence? These, and a thousand other questions with a view to have penetrated into the mystery of this strange story, and to have tried the credit of this witness, would, I should have thought, have occurred to any one; but certainly must have occurred to persons so experienced, and so able in the examination of facts, and the trying of the credit of witnesses, as the two learned Lords unquestionably are, whom your Majesty took care to have introduced into this commission. They never could have permitted these unexplained, and unsifted, hints and insinuations to have had the weight and effect of proof.—But, unfortunately for me, the duties, probably, of their respective situations prevented their attendance on the examination o this, and on the first examination of another most important witness, Mr. Robert Bidgood—and surely your Majesty will permit me here, without offence, to complain, that it is not a little hard, that when your Majesty had shewn your anxiety to have legal accuracy & legal experience assist on this examination, the two most important witnesses, in whose examinations there is more matter for unfavourable interpretation, than in all the rest put together, should have been examined without the benefit of this accuracy, and this experience. And I am the better justified in making this observation, if what has been suggested to me is correct; that, if it shall not be allowed that the power of administering an oath under this warrant or commission is questionable yet it can hardly be doubted, that it is most questionable whether, according to the terms or meaning of the warrant or commission, as it constitutes no *quorum*, Lord Spencer and Lord Grenville could administer an oath, or act in the absence of the other Lords; and if they could not, Mr. Cole's falsehood must be out of the reach of punishment.—Returning then from this digression, will your Majesty permit me to ask, whether I am to understand this fact respecting the man in a great coat, to be one of those which must necessarily give occasion to the most unfavourable interpretations, which must be credited till decidedly contradicted? and which, if true, deserve the most serious consideration? The unfavourable interpretations which this fact may occasion, doubtless are, that this man was either Sir Sidney Smith, or some other paramour, who was admitted by me into my house in disguise at midnight, for the accomplishment of my wicked and adulterous purposes. And is it possible that your Majesty, is it possible that any candid mind can believe this fact, with the unfavourable interpretations which it occasions, on the relation of a servant, who for all that appears, mentions it for the first time, four years after the event took place; and who gives, himself, this picture of his honesty and fidelity to a master, whom he has served so long; that he, whose nerves are of so moral a frame, that he starts at seeing a single man sitting at mid-day, in an open drawing-room, on the same sofa, with a married woman, permitted this disguised midnight adulterer, to approach his master's bed, without taking any notice, without making any alarm, without offering any interruption. And why? because (as he expressly states) he did not believe him to be a thief: and because (as he plainly insinuates) he did believe him to be an adulterer.—But what makes the manner in which the Commissioners suffered this fact to remain so unexplained the more extraordinary, is this; Mr. Cole had in his original declaration of the 11th of January, which was before the Commissioners, stated "that one night, about twelve o'clock, he saw a person wrapped up in a great coat, go across the Park into the gate at the Green house, and he verily believes it was Sir Sidney Smith." In his declaration then, (when he was not upon oath) he ventures to state, "that he verily believes it wa[illegible] ney Smith." When he is upon h[illegible]ath, in his de[illegible] m[illegible]ssioners, all that [illegible] "that he gave no [illegible]pression upon his mind [illegible] not a thief!!" And the differ[illegible] is most important. "The impression upon his mind was, that it was not a thief!!" I believe him, and the impression upon my mind too is, that he *knew* it was not a thief—That he knew who it was—and that he knew it was no other than *my watchman*. What incident it is that he alludes to, I cannot pretend to know. But this I know, that if it refers to any man with whose proceedings I have the least acquaintance or privity, it must have been my watchman: who, if he executes my orders, nightly, and often in the night, goes his rounds, both inside and outside of my house. And this circumstance, which I should think would rather afford, to most minds, an inference that I was not preparing the way of planning facilities for secret midnight assignations, has, in my conscience, I believe, (if there is one word of truth in any part of this story, and the whole of it is not pure invention) afforded the handle, and suggested the idea, to this honest, trusty man, this witness, "who cannot be suspected of any unfavourable bias," "whose veracity in that respect the Commissioners saw no ground to question," and "who must be credited till he received decided contradiction," suggested, I say, the idea of the dark and vile insinuation contained in this part of his testimony.—Whether I am right or wrong, however, in this conjecture, this appears to be evident, that his examination is so left, that supposing an indictment for perjury or false swearing, would lie against any witness, examined by the Commissioners, and supposing this examination had been taken before the whole four.—If Mr. Cole was indicted for perjury, in respect to this part of his deposition, the proof that he did see the watchman, would necessarily acquit him; would establish the truth of what he said, and rescue him from the punishment of perjury, though it would at the same time prove the falsehood and injustice of the inference, and the insinuation, for the establishment of which alone, the fact itself was sworn.——Mr. Cole chooses further to state, that he ascribes his removal from Montague House to London, to the discovery he had made, and the notice he had taken of the improper situation of Sir Sidney Smith with me upon the sofa. To this I can oppose little more than my own assertions, as my motives can only be known to myself.—But Mr. Cole was a very disagreeable servant to me; he was a man, who, as I always conceived, had been educated above his station. He talked French, and was a musician, playing well on the violin.—By these qualifications he got admitted occasionally, into better company, and this probably led to that forward and obtrusive conduct, which I thought extremely offensive and impertinent in a servant. I had long been extremely displeased with him; I had discovered, that when I went out he would come into my drawing-room, and play on my harpsichord, or sit there reading my books:—and, in short, there was a forwardness, which would have led to my absolutely discharging him a long time before, if I had not made a sort of rule to myself, to forbear, as long as possible, from removing any servant who had been placed about me by his Royal Highness.—Before Mr. Cole lived with the Prince, he had lived before with the Duke of Devonshire, and I had reason to believe that he carried to Devonshire House all the observations he could make at mine. For these various reasons, just before the Duke of Kent was about to go out of the kingdom, I requested his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who had been good enough to take the trouble of arranging many particulars in my establishment, to make the arrangement with respect to Mr. Cole; which was to leave him in town to wait upon me only when I went to Carleton House, and not to come to Montague House except when specially required. This arrangement, it seems, offended him. It certainly deprived him of some perquisites which he had when living at Blackheath; but, upon the whole, as it left him so much more of his time at his own disposal, I should not have thought it had been much to his prejudice. It seems, however, that he did not like it; and I must leave this part of the case with this one observation more—That your Majesty, I trust, will hardly believe that if Mr. Cole had, by any accident, discovered any improper conduct of mine towards Sir Sydney Smith, or any one else, the way which I should have taken to suppress his information to close his mouth, would have been by immediately adopting an arrangement in my family with regard to him, which was either prejudicial or disagreeable to him; or that the way to remove him from the opportunity and the temptation of betraying my secret, whether through levity or design, in the quarter where it would be most fatal to me that it should be known was by making an arrangement which, while all his resentment and anger were fresh and warm about him, would place him frequently, nay, almost daily, at Carleton House; would place him precisely at that place from whence, unquestionably, it must have been my interest to have kept him as far removed as possible.——There is little or nothing in the examinations of the other witnesses which is material for me to observe upon, as far as respects this part of the case. It appears fr[illegible] them, indeed, what I have had no [illegible]ty in admitting, and have observed upon before, that Sir Sydney Smith was frequently at Montague House—that they have known him to be alone with me in the morning, but that they never knew him alone with me in an evening, or staying later than my company or the ladies—for, what Mr. Stikeman says, with respect to his being alone with me in an evening, can only mean, and is only reconcilable with all the rest of the evidence on this part of the case, by its being understood to mean alone in respect of other company but not alone in the absence of my ladies. The deposition, indeed, of my servant, S. Roberts, is thus far material upon that point that it exhibits Mr. Cole, not less than three years ago, endeavouring to collect evidence upon these points to my prejudice. For your Majesty will find that he says, "I recollect Mr. Cole "once asked me, I think three years ago, whether "there were any favourites in the family. I remember "saying, that Captain Manby and Sir Sydney Smith "were frequently at Blackheath, and dined there oftener "than other persons." He then proceeds—"I "never knew Sir Sydney Smith stay later than the "ladies: I cannot exactly say at what time he went; "but I never remember his staying alone with the "Princess."——As to what is contained in the written declarations of Mr. and Mrs. Lampert, the old servants of Sir John and Lady Douglas (as from some circumstance or other respecting, I conceive, either credit or supposed importance), the Commissioners have not thought proper to examine them upon their oaths, I do not imagine your Majesty would expect that I should take any notice of them. And as to what is deposed by my Lady Douglas, if your Majesty will observe the gross and horrid indecencies with which she ushers in, and states my confessions to her of my asserted criminal intercourse with Sir Sydney Smith, your Majesty, I am confident, will not be surprised that I do not descend to any particular observations on her deposition.——One and one only observation will I make, which, however, could not have escaped your Majesty, if I had omitted it.—That your Majesty will have an excellent portraiture of the true female delicacy and purity of my Lady Douglas's mind and character, when you will observe that she seems wholly insensible to what a sink of infamy she degrades herself by her testimony against me. It is not only that it appears, from her statement, that she was contented to live in familiarity and apparent friendship with me, after the confession which I made of my adultery (for by the indulgence and liberality, as it is called, of modern manners, the company of adultresses has ceased to reflect that discredit upon the characters of other women who admit them to their society, which the best interests of female virtue may perhaps require); but she was contented to live in familiarity with a woman, who, if Lady Douglas's evidence of me is true, was a most low, vulgar, and profligate disgrace to her sex. The grossness of whose ideas and conversation would add infamy to the lowest, most vulgar, and most infamous prostitute. It is not, however, upon this circumstance that I rest assured no reliance can be placed on Lady Douglas's testimony; but after what is proved, with regard to her evidence respecting my pregnancy and delivery in 1802, I am certain that any observations upon her testimony, or her veracity must be flung away.——Your Majesty has therefore now before you the state of the charge against me as far as it respects Sir Sidney Smith: and this is, as I understand the Report, one of the charges *which, with its unfavourable interpretations, must in the opinion of the Commissioners, be credited till decidedly contradicted.*——As to the facts of frequent visiting on terms of great intimacy, as I have said before, they cannot be contradicted at all. How inferences and unfavourable interpretations are to be decidedly contradicted, I wish the Commissioners had been so good as to explain. I know of no possible way but by the declarations of myself and Sir Sydney Smith.—Yet, we being the supposed guilty parties, our denial, probably, will be thought of no great weight. As to my own, however, I tender it to your Majesty, in the most solemn manner, and if I knew what fact it was that I ought to contradict, to clear my innocence, I would precisely address myself to that fact, as I am confident my conscience would enable me to do to any from which a criminal or an unbecoming inference could be drawn. I am sure, however, your Majesty will feel for the humiliated and degraded situation, to which this report has reduced your Daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales; when you see her reduced to the necessity of

either risking the danger that the most unfavourable interpretations should be credited; or else, of stating, as I am now degraded to the necessity of stating, that not only no adulterous, or criminal, but no indecent or improper intercourse whatever ever subsisted between Sir Sydney Smith and myself or any thing which I should have objected that all the world should have seen. I say, degraded to the necessity of stating it, for your Majesty must feel that a woman's character is degraded when it is put upon her to make such statement, at the peril of the contrary being credited unless she decidedly contradicts it. Sir Sydney Smith's absence from the country prevents my calling upon him to attest the truth; but, I trust, when your Majesty shall find, as you will find, that my declarations to a similar effect, with respect to the other gentlemen referred to in this Report, is confirmed by their denial that your Majesty will think that in a case, where nothing but my own word can be adduced, my own word alone may be opposed to whatever little remains of credit or weight may, after all the above observations be supposed yet to belong to Mr. Cole, to his inferences, his facts. Not, indeed, that I have yet finished my observations on Mr Cole's credit; but I must reserve the remainder till I consider his evidence with respect to Mr. Lawrence; and till I have occasion to comment upon the testimony of Fanny Lloyd. Then, indeed, I shall be under the necessity of exhibiting to your Majesty these witnesses, Fanny Lloyd and Mr. Cole (both of whom are represented as so unbiassed andso credible) in flat, decisive, and irreconcilable contradiction to each other.

The next person with whom my improper intimacy is insinuated, is, Mr. Lawrence, the painter.——The principal witness on this charge is also Mr. Cole; Mr. R. Bidgood says nothing about him; Fanny Lloyd says nothing about him; and all that Mrs. Lisle says is perfectly true, and I am neither able nor feel interested to contradict it. "That she remembers my sitting to Mr. Lawrence for my picture at Blackheath, and in London; that she has left me at his house in town with him, but she thinks Mr. Fitzgerald was with us: and that she thinks I sat alone with him at Black heath." But Mr. Cole speaks of Mr. Lawrence in a manner that calls for particular observation. He says, "Mr. LAWRENCE, the painter, used to go to Montague House about the latter end of 1801, when he was painting the Princess, and he has slept in the house two or three nights together. I have often seen him alone with the Princess at eleven or twelve o'clock at night. He has been there as late as one and two o'clock in the morning. One night I saw *him with the Princess in the Blue room, after the ladies had retired. Some time afterwards, when I supposed he had gone to his room, I went to see that all was safe, and I found the Blue room door locked, and heard a whispering in it: and I went away.*" Here, again, your Majesty observes, that Mr. Cole deals his deadliest blows against my character by insinuation. And here, again, his insinuation is left unsifted and unexplained. I here understand him to insinuate that, though he supposed Mr. Lawrence to have gone to his room, he was still where he had said he last left him; and that the locked door prevented him from seeing me and Mr. Lawrence alone together, whose whispering, however, he notwithstanding overheard.—Before, Sire, I come to my own explanation of the fact of Mr. Lawrence's sleeping at Montague House, I must again refer to Mr. Cole's original declarations. I must again examine Mr. Cole against Mr. Cole: which I cannot help lamenting it does not seem to have occurred to others to have done; as I am persuaded, if it had, his prevarications and his falsehood could never have escaped them. They would then have been able to have traced, as your Majesty will now do, through my observations by what degrees he hardened himself up to the infamy (for I can use no other expression) of stating this fact, by which he means to insinuate that he heard me and Mr. Lawrence, locked up in this Blue room, whispering together, and alone. I am sorry to be obliged to drag your Majesty through so long a detail; but I am confident your Majesty's goodness, and love of justice, will excuse it, as it is essential to the vindication of my character, as well as to the illustration of Mr. Cole's.——Mr. Cole's examination, as contained in his first written declaration of the 11th of January, has nothing of this. I mean not to say that it has nothing concerning Mr. Lawrence, for it has much, which is calculated to occasion unfavourable interpretations, and given with a view to that object. But that circumstance, as I submit to your Majesty, increases the weight of my observation. Had there been nothing in his first declaration about Mr. Lawrence at all, it might have been imagined that, perhaps, Mr. Lawrance escaped his recollection altogether: or, that his declaration had been solely directed to other persons; but, as it does contain observations respecting Mr. Lawrence, but nothing of a locked door or the whispering within it;—how he happened at that time not to recollect, or, if he recollected, not to mention, so very striking and remarkable a circumstance is not, I should imagine, very satisfactorily to be explained. His statement in that first declaration stands thus: —"In 1801, Lawrence, the painter, was at Montague "House, for four or five days at a time, painting "the Princess's picture. That he was frequently "alone late in the night with the Princess, and "much suspicion was entertained of him." Mr. Cole's next declaration, at least, the next which appears among the written declarations, was taken on the 14th of January; it does not mention Mr. Lawrence's name, but it has this passage—"When Mr. Cole found the drawing-room, which led to the staircase to the Princess's apartments, locked (which your Majesty knows is the same which the witnesses call the Blue room) he does not know whether any person was with her; but it appeared odd to him, as he had formed some suspicions."—The striking and important observation on this passage is that when he first talks of the door of the drawing-room being locked, so far from his mentioning any thing of whispering being overheard, he expressly says, that he did not know that any body was with me. The passage is likewise deserving your Majesty's most serious consideration on another ground. For it is one of those which shews that Mr. Cole, though we have four separate declarations made by him, has certainly made other statements which have not been transmitted to your Majesty; for it evidently refers to something which he had said before of having found the drawing-room door locked, and no trace of such a statement is discoverable in the previous examination of Mr. Cole, as I have received it, and I have no doubt that, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, I have, at length, been furnished with the whole. I don't know, indeed, that it should be matter of complaint from me, that your Majesty has not been furnished with all the statements of Mr. Cole, because, from the sample I see of them, I cannot suppose that any of them could have furnished any thing favourable to me, except, indeed, that they might have furnished me with fresh means of contradicting him by himself.—But, your Majesty will see that there have been other statements not communicated; a circumstance of which both your Majesty and I have reason to complain. But it may be out of its place further to notice that fact at present.

To return, therefore, to Mr. Cole:—In his third declaration, dated the 30th of January, there is not a word about Mr. Lawrence. In his fourth and last, which is dated on the 23d of February, he says, "the person who was alone with the lady at late "hours of the night (twelve and one o'clock), and "whom he left sitting up after he went to bed, was "Mr. Lawrence, which happened two different "nights." Here is likewise another trace of a former statement which is not given; for no such person is mentioned before in any that I have been furnished with.——Your Majesty then here observes, that, after having given evidence in two of his declarations, respecting Mr. Lawrence by name, in which he mentions nothing of locked doors, and after having, in another declaration, given an account of a locked door, but expressly stated, that he knew not whether any one was with me within it, and said nothing about whispering being overheard, but, impliedly, at least, negatived it. In the deposition before the Commissioners, he puts all these things together, and has the hardihood to add to them that remarkable circumstance which could not have escaped his recollection at the first, if it had been true,—"of his having, on the same night in which "he found me and Mr. Lawrence alone, after the "ladies were gone to bed, come again to the room "when he thought Mr. Lawrence must have been "retired, and found the door locked, and heard the "whispering:" and then again he gives another instance of his hon[...] upon the same principle on w[...] he took [...] the great coat, he fin[...] he d[...] and then he sile[...] this witness, who t[...] mony, but contradi[...] ticulars, is one of tho[...] unfavourable bias, and whose verac[...] questioned, and whose evidence must be credited [...] decidedly contradicted.—These observations might probably be deemed sufficient, upon Mr. Cole's deposition, as far as it respects Mr. Lawrence; but I cannot be satisfied without explaining to your Majesty all the truth, and the particulars, respecting Mr. Lawrence, which I recollect.——What I recollect then is as follows. He began a large picture of me, and of my daughter, towards the latter end of the year 1800, or the beginning of 1801. Miss Garth and Miss Hayman were in the house with me at the time. The picture was painted at Montague House. Mr. Lawrence mentioned to Miss Hayman his wish to be permitted to remain some few nights in the house, that, by rising early he might begin painting on the picture before Princess Charlotte (whose residence being at that time at Shooter's Hill, was enabled to come, early, or myself, came to sit. It was a similar request to that which had been made by Sir William Beechy, when he painted my picture. And I was sensible of no impropriety when I granted the request to either of them. Mr. Lawrence occupied the same room which had been occupied by Sir William Beechy; it was at the other end of the house from my apartment.

At that time Mr. Lawrence did not dine with me; his dinner was served in his own room. After dinner he came down to the room where I and my Ladies generally sat in an evening, sometimes there was music, in which he joined, and sometimes he read poetry. Parts of Shakespeare's plays I particularly remember, from his reading them very well; and sometimes he played chess with me. It frequently may have happened that it was one or two o'clock before I dismissed Mr. Lawrence and my, Ladies. They, together with Mr. Lawrence, went out of the same door, up the same stair-case, and at the same time. According to my own recollection, I should have said, that in no one instance they had left Mr. Lawrence behind them alone with me. But I suppose it did happen once for a short time, since Mr. Lawrence so recollects it, as your Majesty will perceive from his deposition, which I annex. He staid in my house two or three nights together; but how many nights in the whole, I do not recollect. The picture left my house by April, 1801, and Mr. Lawrence never slept in my house afterwards. That picture now belongs to Lady Townsend. He has since completed another picture of me: and about a year and a half ago he began another, which remains at present unfinished. I believe it is near a twelvemonth since I last sat to him.——Mr. Lawrence lives upon a footing of the greatest intimacy with the neighbouring families of Mr. Lock and Mr. Angerstein; and I have asked him sometimes to dine with me to meet them. While I was sitting to him at my own house, I have no doubt I must often have sat to him alone? as the necessity for the precaution of having an attendant as a witness to protect my honour from suspicion, certainly never occurred to me. And upon the same principle, I do not doubt that I may have sometimes continued in conversation with him after he had finished painting. But when sitting in his own house, I have always been attended with one of my ladies. And, indeed, nothing in the examinations state the contrary. One part of Mrs. Lisle's examination seems as if she had a question put to her, upon the supposition that I had been left alone with Mr. Lawrence at his own house; to which she answers, that she, indeed, had left me there, but that she thinks she left Mrs. Fitzgerald with me.——If an inference of an unfavourable nature could have been drawn from my having been left there alone—was it, Sire, taking all that care which might be wished, to guard against such an inference on the part of the Commissioners, when they omitted to send for Mrs. Fitzgerald to ascertain what Mrs. Lisle may have left in doubt. The Commissioners, I give them the fullest credit, were satisfied that Mrs. Lisle thought correctly upon this fact, and that Mrs. Fitzgerald, if she had been sent for again, would so have proved it, and, therefore, that it would have been troubling her to no purpose, but this it is, of which I conceive myself to have most reason to complain; that the examinations in several instances have not been followed up so as to remove unfavourable impressions.——I cannot but feel satisfied that the Commissioners would have been glad to have been warranted in negativing all criminality, and all suspicion on his part of the charge, as completely and honourably as they have done on the principal charges of pregnancy and delivery. They traced that part of the charge with ability, sagacity, diligence, and perseverance; and the result was complete satisfaction of my innocence; complete detection of the falshood of my accusers. Encouraged by their success in that part of their inquiry, I lament that they did not, (as they thought proper to enter into the other part of it at all), with similar industry, pursue it. If they had, I am confident they would have pursued it with the same success; but though they had convicted Sir John and Lady Douglas of falsehood, they seem to have thought it *impossible to suspect* of the same falsehood any other of the witnesses, though produced by Sir John and Lady Douglas. The most obvious means, therefore, of trying their credit, by comparing their evidence with what they had said before, seems to me to have been omitted. Many facts are left upon surmise only and insinuation; obvious means of getting further information, on doubtful and suspicious circumstances, are not resorted to; and, as if the important matter of the inquiry (on which a satisfactory conclusion had been formed) was all that required any very attentive or accurate consideration; the remainder of it was pursued in a manner which, as it seems to me, can only be accounted for by the pressure of what may have been deemed more important duties—and of this I should have made but little complaint, if this inquiry, where it is imperfect, had not been followed by a Report, which the most accurate only could have justified, and which such an accurate inquiry, I am confident, never could have produced.——If any credit was given to Mr. Cole's story of the locked [...] and the whispering, and to Mr. Lawrence hav[...] me so frequently of a night when [...] at all my Ladies [...] ined [...] had [...] t so [...] they been exa[...] ad [...] sufficient to have removed his [...] en unsuspected and unquestionable witnesses, a[...] t of lieved me from much of the suspicion which his evidence, till it was examined, was calculated to have raised in your Majesty's mind. And to close this statement and these observations, and in addition to them, I most solemnly assert to your Majesty, that Mr. Lawrence, neither at his own house, nor at mine, nor any where else, ever was for one moment, by night or by day, in the same room with me when the door of it was locked; that he never was in my company of an evening alone, except the momentary conversation which Mr. Lawrence speaks to may be thought an exception; and that nothing ever passed between him and me which all the world might not have witnessed. And, Sire, I have subjoined a deposition to the same effect from Mr. Lawrence.——To satisfy myself, therefore, and your Majesty, I have shewn, I trust, by unanswerable observations and arguments, that there is no colour for crediting Mr. Cole, or, consequently, any part of this charge, which rests solely on his evidence. But to satisfy the requisition of the Commissioners, I have brought my pride to submit (though not without great pain, I can assure your Majesty) to add the only contradictions which I conceive can be given, those of Mr. Lawrence and myself.——The next person with whom these examinations charge my improper familiarity, and with regard to which the Report represents the evidence as particularly strong, is Captain Manby. With respect to him, Mr. Cole's examination is silent. But the evidence on which the Commissioners rely on this part of the case is Mr. Bidgood's, Miss Fanny Lloyd's, and Mrs. Lisle's. It respects my conduct at three different places; at Montague House, Southend, and at Ramsgate; I shall preserve the facts and my observations more distinct, if I consider the evidence, as applicable to these three places, separately and in its order; and I prefer this mode of treating it, as it will enable me to consider the evidence of Mrs. Lisl[e in] the first place, and consequently put it out of the reach of the harsher observations which I may be under the necessity of making upon the testimony of the other two. For though Mrs. Lisle, indeed, speaks to having seen Captain Manby at East Cliff in August 1803, to the best of her remembrance it was only once. She speaks to his meeting her at Deal in the same season; that he landed there with some boys whom I took on charity, and who were under his care; yet she speaks of nothing there that can require a single observation from me. The material parts of her evidence respect her seeing him at Blackheath the Christmas before she had seen him at East Cliff. She says, it was the Christmas after Mr. Austin's child came, consequently the Christmas 1802-3. He used to come to dine there, she says—he always went away in her presence, and she had no reason to think he staid after the Ladies retired. He lodged on the heath at that time; his ship was fitting up at Deptford; he came to dinner three or four times a week, or more. She supposes he might be alone with the Princess, but that she was in the habit of seeing Gentlemen and tradesmen without her being present. She (Mrs. Lisle) has seen him at luncheon and dinner both. The boys (two boys) came with him two or three times, but not to dinner. Captain Manby always sat next the Princess at dinner. The constant company were Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald and herself—all retired with the Princess, and sat in the same room. Capt. Manby generally retired about eleven, and sat with us all till then. Captain Manby and the Princess used, when we were together, to be speaking together se[parate]ly, conversing separately, but not in a room [...] He was a person with whom the Princess appe[ared] to have greater pleasure in talking than with [her] Ladies. Her Royal Highness behaved to him [...] *as any woman would who likes flirting. She (M[rs.] Lisle) would not have thought any married wom[an] would have behaved properly, who behaved as [her] Royal Highness did to Captain Manby. She can't [...] whether the Princess was attached to Captain Man[by,] only that it was a flirting conduct.* She never [...] any gallantries, as kissing her hand, or the like.— I have cautiously stated the whole of Mrs. Lis[le's] evidence upon this part of the case; and I am [...] your Majesty, in reading it, will not fail to keep t[he] facts which Mrs. Lisle speaks to separate from [the] opinion or judgment which she forms upon the[m.] I mean not to speak disrespectfully or slightingly [of] Mrs. Lisle's opinion, or express myself as in any [de]gree indifferent to it. But whatever there [...] which she observed in my conduct that did not [be]come a married woman, that "was only li[ke a] woman who liked flirting," and "only a flirt[ing] conduct," I am convinced your Majesty must be [sa]tisfied that it must have been far distant from aff[ord]ing any evidence of crime, of vice, or of indece[ncy,] as it passed openly in the company of my Ladies [of] whom Mrs. Lisle herself was one.——The facts [she] states are, that Captain Manby came very freque[ntly] to my house; that he dined there three or four ti[mes] a week in the latter end of the year 1802; th[at he] sat next to me at dinner; and that my convers[ation] after dinner, in the evening, used to be with [Cap]tain Manby, separate from my Ladies. These [are] the facts: and is it upon them that my chara[cter,] I will not say, is to be taken away [...] *affected?*—Capt. Manby had, i[...] same year, been introduced t[...] shend, when I was upon a visit [...] I think he came there only the [...] He was a naval officer, as I und[...] believe, of great merit. What [...] way of charity, I am able to affo[rd ...] to dedicate to the education of th[...] but honest persons; and I most g[...] up to the service of the navy. [...] two boys at school, whom I tho[...] to be put to sea. I desired Lady [...] vail upon Captain Manby to take [...] ed to it, and of course I was obl[...] About this time, or shortly afterw[ards ...] pointed to the Africaine, a ship wh[...] at Deptford. To be near his ship, [...] and believe, he took lodgings at Bl[...] to the mere fact of h[...] house—his intimacy [...] Lady Townshend, wh[...] me of his respectabili[ty ...] tion to a friend of [...] of my charity boys— [...] Blackheath, will, I [...] account for it. I ha[...] give of paying for th[...] his cabin was furnish[...] return for his trouble [...] might choose the pat[...] ly chose it, but had i[...] finding, however, th[...] about twenty pounds [...] and therefore added [...] So I have frequently [...] fence, may be permi[...] on whom I impose s[...] has now two of my [...] have presented him [...] be ashamed to notic[...] perceives that they [...] from Mrs. Fitzgeral[...] desirous that they sh[...] [...] pear to be [...] in the case of Captai[n ...]

But to return to M[...] examination [...] Lisle says, that Capt[...] when he d[...] me, sat next to me [...] efore any [...] is drawn from that [...] ure, your [...] will observe that, in [...] of Mrs. Lis[le's exa]mination, she says, [...] nstant comp[any ...] Mr. and Miss Fitzg[erald ...] erself, Mrs. [...] The only gentleman [...] erson of the [...] party who was not [...] family, was [...] Manby; and his sitt[ing ...] me, under su[ch cir]cumstances, I shoul[d ...] could not p[...] afford any inference [...] In the even[ing ...] were never alone. T[he ... c]ompany sat toge[ther ...] nay, even as to his being with me alone of a [eve]ning, Mrs. Lisle seems to know nothing of the [...] but from a conjecture founded upon her know[ledge] of my known usual habit, with respect to [...] gentlemen who might call upon me. And th[e] foundation of her conjecture demonstrates th[at the] circumstance can be no evidence of any thing [parti]cular with regard to Captain Manby.——As [to my] conversing with Captain Manby separately, I [...] understand Mrs. Lisle as meaning to speak [...] state of the conversation uninterruptedly [...] ing the whole of any of the several [...] when Captain Manby was with me; if [...] understood her, I should certainly most [...] assert, that she was not correct. That in [...] of the evening, as the ladies were working, [...] or otherwise amusing themselves, the con[versation] was sometimes more and sometimes less g[eneral ...] an[d] that they sometimes took more, sometim[es less] part in it;—that frequently it was between Ca[ptain] Manby and myself alone; and that, when we [were] all together, we two might frequently be the on[ly] persons not otherwise engaged, and therefore [...] justly said to be speaking together separately. B[e]sides, Captain Manby has been round the world wi[th] Captain Vancouvre. I have looked over prints [and] books of voyages with him; he has explained the[m] to me; the ladies may or may not have been looki[ng] over them at the same time; they may have b[een] engaged with their own amusements. Here ag[ain] we ma[y] be said to have been conversing separat[ely] and consequently that Mrs. Lisle, in this sense, is p[er]fectly justified in saying that "I used to conve[rse] separately with Captain Manby," I have not [the] least difficulty in admitting. But have I not [...] reason to complain that this expression

Lisle's was not more sifted, but left in a manner calculated to raise an impression that this separate conversation was studiously sought for, was constant, uniform, and uninterrupted, though it by no means asserts any such thing? But whether I used always so to converse with him; or generally, or only sometimes, or for what proportion of the evening I used to be so engaged, is left unasked and unexplained. Have I not likewise just reason to complain, that though Mrs. Lisle states, that Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Fitzgerald were always of the party, they are not both examined to these circumstances? But Miss Fitzgerald is not examined at all; and Mrs. Fitzgerald, though examined, and examined too with respect to Captain Manby, does not appear to have had a single question put to her with respect to any thing which passed concerning him at Montague House. May I not therefore complain that the examination, leaving the generality of Mrs. Lisle's expression unexplained by herself, and the scenes to which it relates unexamined into, by calling the other persons who were present, is leaving it precisely in that state, which is better calculated to raise a suspicion, than to ascertain the truth?—But I am persuaded that the unfavourable impression which is most likely to be made by Mrs. Lisle's examination, is not by her evidence to the facts, but by her opinion upon them. "I appeared," she says, "to like the conversation of Captain Manby better than that of my ladies. I behaved to him only as a woman who likes flirting; my conduct was unbecoming a married woman; she cannot say whether [I] was attached to Captain Manby or not; it was only a flirting conduct."—Now, Sire, I must here again most seriously complain that the Commissioners should have called for, or received, and much more, reported, in this manner, the opinion and judgement of Mrs. Lisle upon my conduct. Your Majesty's Warrant purports to authorize them to
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...hought, who, from greater vivacity of spirits,
from less natural reserve, from that want of
caution, which the very consciousness of innocence betrays them into, conduct themselves in a manner, which a women of graver character, of more reserved disposition, but not with one particle of superior virtue, thinks too incautious, too unreserved, too familiar; and which, forced upon her oath to give her opinion upon it, she might feel herself, as an honest woman, bound to say in that opinion, was flirting? But whatever sense Mrs. Lisle annexed to the word "flirting" it is evident, as I said before, that she cannot mean any thing criminal, vicious, or indecent, or any thing with the least shade of deeper impropriety than what is necessarily expressed in the word "flirting." She never would have added, as she does in both instances, that it was ONLY flirting; if she had thought it of a quality to be recorded in a formal Report, amongst circumstances which must occasion the most unfavourable interpretations, and which deserved the most serious consideration of your Majesty. To use it so, I am sure your Majesty must see is to press it far beyond the meaning which she would assign to it herself.—And as I have admitted that there may be much indescribable in the manner of doing any thing, so it must be admitted to me that there is much indescribable, and most material also in the manner of saying any thing, and in the accent with which it is said. The whole context serves much to explain it; and if it is in answer to a question, the words of that question, the manner and the accent in which it is asked, are also most material to understand the precise meaning, which the expressions are intended to convey; and I must lament therefore extremely, if my character is to be affected by the opinion of any witness, that the question by which that opinion was drawn from her, were not given too, as well as her answers, and if this inquiry had been prosecuted before your Majesty's Privy Council, the more solemn and usual course of proceeding there would, as I am informed, have furnished, or enabled me to furnish, your Majesty with the questions as well as the answers.

Mrs. Lisle, it should also be observed, was at the time of her examination, under the severe oppression of having, but a few days before, heard of the death of her daughter;—a daughter, who had been happily married, and who had lived happily with her husband, in mutual attachment till her death. The very circumstance of her then situation would naturally give a graver and severer cast to her opinions. When the question was proposed to her, as a general question, (and I presume it must have been so put to her) whether my conduct was such as would become a married woman, possibly her own daughter's conduct and what she would have expected of her, might present itself to her mind. And I confidently submit to your Majesty's better judgment, that such a general question ought not, in a fair and candid consideration of my case, to have been put to Mrs. Lisle, or any other woman. For, as to my conduct being, or not being, becoming a married woman; the same conduct, or any thing like it, which may occur in my case, could not occur in the case of a married woman, who was not living in my unfortunate situation; or, if it did occur, it must occur under circumstances which must give it, and most deservedly, a very different character. A married woman, living well and happily with her husband, could not be frequently having one gentleman at her table, with no other company but ladies of her family,—she could not be spending her evenings frequently in the same society, and seperately conversing with that gentleman, uless either with the privity and consent of her husband; or by taking advantage, with some management of his ignorance and his absence;—if it was with his privity and consent, that very circumstance alone would unquestionably alter the character of such conduct,—if with management she avoided his knowledge, that very managment would betray a bad motive. The cases therefore are not parallel; the illustration is not just; and the question, which called for such an answer from Mrs. Lisle, ought not, in candour and fairness, to have been put—I entreat your Majesty, however, not to misunderstand me; I should be ashamed indeed to be suspected of pleading any peculiar or unfortunate circumstance in my situation, as an excuse for any criminal or indecent act. With respect to such acts, most unquestionably such circumstances can make no difference; and afford no excuse. They must bear their own charcter of disgrace and infamy, under all circumstances. But there are acts, which are unbecoming a married woman, which ought to be avoided by her, from an apprehension lest they should render her husband uneasy, not because they might give him any reason to distrust her chastity, her virtue or her morals, but because they might wound his feelings, by indicating a preference to the society of another man, over his, in a case, where she had the option of both. But surely, as to such acts, they must necessarily bear a very different character, and receive a very different construction, in a case, where, unhappily, there can be no such apprehension, and where there is no such option. I must therefore be excused for dwelling so much upon this part of the case; and I am sure your Majesty will feel me warranted in saying, what I say with confidence, exactly proportioned to the respectability of Mrs. Lisle's character, that, whatever she meant, by any of these expressions, she could not, by possibility, have meant to describe conduct, which to her mind afforded evidence of crime, vice, or indecency. If she had, her regard to her own character, her own delicacy, her own honourable and virtuous feelings, would in less than the two years, which have since elasped, have found some excuse for seperating herself from that intimate connexion, which, by her situation in my household, subsists between us. She would not have remained exposed to the repetition of so gross an offence, and insult, to a modest, virtuous, and delicate woman, as that of being made, night by night, witness to scenes, openly acted in her presence, offensive to virtue and decorum.—If your Majesty thinks I have dwelt too long and tediously on this part of the case, I entreat your Majesty to think what I must feel upon it. I feel it a great hardship, as I have frequently steted, that under the cover of a grave charge of High Treason, the proprieties, and decencies, of my private conduct and behaviour, have been made the subject, as I believe so unprecedently, of a formal investigation upon oath. And that, in consequence of it, I may, at this moment, be exposed to the danger of forfeiting your Majesty's good opinion, and being degraded and disgraced in reputation through the country, because what Mrs. Lisle has said of my conduct, —that it was "only that of a woman who liked flirting," has become recorded in the Report on this formal inquiry, made into matters of grave crimes, and of essential importance to the state.—Let me conjure your Majesty, over and over again, before you suffer this circumstance to prejudice me in your opinion, not only to weigh all the circumstances I have stated, but to look round the first ranks of female virtue in this country, and see how many women there are of most unimpeached reputation, of most unsullied and unsuspected honour, character and virtue, whose conduct, though living happily with their husbands, if submitted to the judgment of persons of a severer cast of mind, especially if saddened, at the moment, by calamity, might be styled to be "flirting" I would not, however, be understood as intending to represent Mrs. Lisle's judgment, as being likely to be marked with any improper austerity, and therefore I am certain she must either have had no idea that the expressions she has used, in the manner which she used them, where capable of being understood, in so serious a light as to be referred to, amongst circumstances deserving the most serious consideration, and which must occasion most unfavourable interpretations; or she must by the imposing novelty of her situation, in private examination before four such grave characters, have been surprised into the use of expressions, which, with a better opportunity of weighing them, she would either not have used at all, or have accompanied with still more of qualification than that, which she has, however, in some degree, as it is, annexed to them.

But my great complaint is the having, not, particularly, Mrs. Lisle's opinion, but any person's opinion, set up, as it were, in judgment against the propriety of my private conduct. How would it be endured, that the judgment of one man should be asked, and recorded in a solemn Report, against the conduct of another, either with respect to his behaviour to his children, or to his wife, or to any other relative. How would it be endured, in general, and I trust, that my case ought not, in this respect, to form an exception, that one woman should in a similar manner be placed in judgment, upon the conduct of another. And that judgment be reported, where her character was of most importance to her, as amongst things which must be credited till decidedly contradicted? Let every one put these questions home to their own breasts, and before they impute blame to me, for protesting against the fairness and justice of this procedure, ask how they would feel upon it, if it were their own case?—But perhaps they cannot bring their imaginations to conceive that it could ever become their own case. A few months ago I could not have believed that it would have been mine. But the just ground of my complaint may perhaps be more easily appreciated and felt, by supposing a more familiar, but an analogous case. The High Treason, with which I was charged, was supposed to be committed in the foul crime of adultery. What would be the impression of your Majesty, what would be the impression upon the mind of any one, acquainted with the excellent laws of your Majesty's kingdom, and the admirable administration of them, if upon a Commission of this kind, secretely to inquire into the conduct of any man, upon a charge of High Treason, against the state, the Commissioners should not only proceed to inquire, whether in the judgment of the witness, the conduct of the accused was such as become a loyal subject; but, when the result of their Inquiry obliged them to report directly against the charge of Treason, they, nevertheless, should record an imputation, or libel, against his character for loyalty, and reporting, as a part of the evidence, the opinion of the witness, that the conduct, of the accused was such as did not become a loyal subject, should further report, that the evidence of that witness, without specifying any part of it, must be credited till decidedly contradicted, and deserved the most serious consideration? How could he appeal from that report? How could he decidedly contradict the opinion of the witness! Sier, there is no difference between this supposed case and mine, but this. That in the case of the man, a character for loyalty, however injured, could not be destroyed by such an insinuation. His future life might give him abundant opportunities of falsifying the justice of it. But a female character, once so blasted, what hope or chance has it of recovery?—your Majesty will not fail to perceive, that I have pressed this part of the case, with an earnestness which shews that I have felt it. I have no wish to disguise from your Majesty, that I have felt it, and felt it strongly. It is the only part of the case, which I conceive to be in the least degree against me, that rests upon a witness who is at all worthy of your Majesty's credit. How unfair it is, that any thing she has said should be pressed against me, I trust I have sufficiently shewn. In canvassing, however, Mrs Lisle's evidence, I hope I have never forgot what was due to Mrs. Lisle. I have been as anxious not to do her injustice, as to do justice to myself, I retain the same respect and regard for Mrs. Lisle now, as I ever had. If the unfavourable impressions, which the Commissioners seem to suppose, fairly arise out of the expression she has used, I am confident they will be understood, in a sense, which was never intended by her. And I should scorn to purchase any advantage to myself, at the expense of the slightest imputation, unjustly cast upon Mrs. Lisle, or any one else.—Leaving therefore, with these observations, Mrs. Lisle's evidence, I must proceed to the evidence of Mr. Bidgood. The parts of it which apply to this part of the case, I mean my conduct to Captain Manby at Montague House, I shall detail. They are as follows. "I first observed Captain Manby came to Montague House either the end of 1803, or the beginning of 1804. I was waiting one day in the anti-room; Captain Manby had his hat in his hand, and appeared to be going away, he was a long time with the Princess, and as I stood on the step waiting, I looked into the room in which they were, and the reflection on the looking-glass I saw then salute each other. I mean that they kissed each other's lips. Capt. Manby then went away. I then observed the Princess have her handkerchief in her hands, and wipe her eyes, as if she was crying, and went into the drawing room." In his second deposition, on the 3d July, taking of his suspicious of what passed at Southend, he says, "they arose from seeing them kiss each other, as I mentioned before, like people fond of each other;—a very closs kiss."—In these extracts from his depositions, there can undoubtedly be no complaint of any thing being left to inference. Here is a fact, which must unquestionably occasion almost as unfavourable interpretations, as any fact of the greatest impropriety and indecorum, short of the proof of actual crime. And this fact is positively and affirmatively sworn to. And if this witness is truly represented, as one who must be credited till he is decidely contradicted; and the decided contradiction of the parties accused, should be considered as unavailing, it constitutes a charge which cannot possibly be answered. For the scene is so laid, that there is no eye to witness it, but his own: and therefore there can be no one who can possibly contradict him, however false his story may be, but the persons whom he accused. As for me, Sier, there is no mode, the most solemn that can be devised, in which I shall not be anxious and happy to contradict it And I do here most solemnly, in the face of Heaven, most directly and positively affirm, that it is as foul, malicious, and wicked a falsehood, as ever was invented by the malice of man.—Captain Manby, to whom I have been under the necessity of applying, for that purpose, in the deposition which I annex, most expressly and positively denies it also. Beyond these our two denials, there is nothing which can by possibilty be directly opposed to Mr. Bidgood's evidence—All that remains to be done is to examine Mr. Bidgood's credit, and to see how far he deserves the character which the commissioners give to him.—How unfoundedly they gave such a character to Mr. Cole, your Majesty, I am satisfied, must be fully convinced.—I suppose there must be some mistake, I will not call it by any harsher name, for I think it can be no more than a mistake, in Mr. Bidgood's saying, that the first time he knew Captain Manby come to Montague house, was at the end of 1803, or beginning of 1804; for he first came at the end of the former year; and the fact is, that Mr. Bidgood must have seen him then.—But, however, the date is comparatively immaterial, the fact it is, that is important.—And there, Sire, surely I have the same complaint which I have so often urged. I would ask your Majesty, whether I, not as a Princess of Wales, but as a party accused, had not a right to be thought, and to be presumed innocent, till I was proved to be guilty? Let me ask, if there ever could exist a case, in which the credit of the witness ought to have been more severely sifted and tried? The fact rested solely upon his single assertion. However false, it could not possibly receive contradiction, but from the parties. The story itself surely is not very probable. My character cannot be considered as under inquiry: it is already gone, and decided upon, by those if there are any

such, who think such a story probable.—That in a room, with the door open, and a servant known to be waiting just by, we shall have acted such a scene of gross indecency. The indiscretion at least might have rendered it improbable, even to those, whose prejudices against me, might be prepared to conceive nothing improbable in the indecency of it. Yet this seems to have been received as a fact that there was no reason to question. The witness is assumed, with hesitation, to be the witness of truth, of unquestionable veracity. Not the faintest trace is there to be found of a single question put to him, to try and sift the credit which was due to him, or to his story.

Is he asked, as I suggested before should have been done with regard to Mr. Cole—To whom he told this fact before? When he told it? What was ever done in consequence of this information? If he never told it, till for the purpose of supporting Lady Douglas's statement, how could he in his situation as an old servant of the Prince, with whom, as he swears, he had lived twenty three years, creditably to himself, account for having concealed it so long? And how came Lady Douglas and Sir John to find out that he knew it, if he never had communicated it before? If he had communicated it, it would then have been useful to have heard how far his present story was consistent with his former; and if it should have happened that this and other matters, which he may have stated, were, at that time, made the subject of any inquiry; then how far that inquiry had tended to confirm or shake his credit. His first examination was, it is true, taken by Lord Grenville, and Lord Spencer alone, without the aid of the experience of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice; this undoubtedly may account for the omission: but the noble Lords will forgive me if I say it does not excuse it, especially as Mr Bidgood was examined again on the 3d of July, by all the Commissioners, and this fact is again referred to then as the foundation of the suspicion which he afterwards entertained of Capt. Manby at Southend. Nay, that last deposition affords on my part, another ground of similar complaint of the strongest kind. It opens thus: "The Princess used to go out in her phaeton with "coachman and helper towards Long Reach, "eight or ten times, carrying luncheon and "wine with her, when Capt Manby's ship was "at Long Reach, always Mrs. Fitzgerald with "her.—She would go out at one, and return "about five or six; sometimes sooner or late." —The date when Capt Manby's ship was laying at Long Reach, is not given; and therefore whether this was before, or after, the scene of the supposed salute, does not appear. But for what was this statement of Mr Bidgood's made. Why was it introduced. Why were these drives towards Long Reach with luncheon, connected with Capt Manby's ship lying there at the time, examined to by the Commissioners? The first point, the matter foremost in their minds, when they call back this witness for his re-examination, appears to have been these drives towards Long Reach.—Can it have been for any propose but to have the benefit of the insinuation, to leave it open to be inferred, that those drives were for the purpose of meeting Captain Manby? If this fact was material, why in the name of justice was it so left? Mrs Fitzgerald was mentioned by name; as accompanying me in them all: Why was not she called? She perhaps was my confidant; no truth could have been hoped for from her;—still there were my coachman and helper, who likewise accompanied me; why were they not called; they are not surely confidants too.—But it is, for what reason I cannot pretend to say, thought sufficient to leave this fact, or rather this insinuation, upon the evidence of Mr. Bidgood, who only saw, or could see the way I went when I set out upon my drive, instead of having the fact from the persons who could speak to the whole of it; to the places I went to; to the persons whom I met with.—Your Majesty will think me justified in dwelling upon this, the more from this circumstance, because I know, and will shew to your Majesty on the testimony of Jonathan Partridge, which I annex, that these drives, or at least one of them, have been already the object of previous, and, I believe, nearly cotemporary investigation. The truth is, that it did happen upon two of these drives that I met with Captain Manby; in one of them that he joined me, and went with me to Lord Eardley's at Belvidere, and that he partook of something which we had to eat: that some of Lord Eardley's servants were examined as to my conduct upon this occasion:—and am confidently informed that the servants gave a most satisfactory account of all that passed; nay, that they felt, and have expressed, some honest indignation at the foul suspicion which the examination implied. On the other occasion, having the boys to go on board the Africaine, I went with one of my ladies to see them on board and Captain Manby joined us in our walk round Mr. Calcraft's grounds at Ingress Park, opposite to Long Reach; where we walked while my horses were baiting. We went into no house, and on that occasion had nothing to eat.—Perfectly unable to account why these facts were not more fully inquired into if thought proper to be inquired into at all, I return again to Mr. Bidgood's evidence. As far as it respects my conduct at Montugue House, it is confined to the circumstances which I have already mentioned. And, upon those circumstances, I have no further observation which may tend to illustrate Mr. Bidgood's credit to offer. But I trust if, from other parts of his evidence, your Majesty sees traces of the strongest prejudices against me, and the most scandalouse inferences drawn from circumstances which can in no degree support them, your Majesty will then be able justly to appreciate the credit due to every part of Mr. Bidgood's evidence.—Under the other head, into which I have divided this part of the case, I mean my conduct at Southend as relative to Captain Manby, Mr. Bidgood more substantial & particular. His statement on this head begins by shewing that I was at Southend about six weeks before the Africaine Capt. M's. ship arrived. That Mr. S was looking out for its arrival, as if she was expected. And as it is my practice to require as constant a correspondence to be kept up with my charity boys, when on board of ship, as the nature of their situation will admit of, and as Mr Sicard is the person who manages all matters concerning them, and enters into their interests with the most friendly anxiety, he certainly was apprized of the probability of the ship's arrival off Southend, before she came. And here I may as well perhaps, by the way, remark, that as this correspondence with the boys is always under cover to the Captain, this circumstance may account to your Majesty for the fact, which is stated by some of the witnesses, of several letters being put into the post by Sicard, some of which he may have received from me, which were directed to Capt. Manby.—Soon after the arrival of the Africane, however, Bidgood says, the Capt. put off in his boat. Sicard went to meet him, and immediately brought him up to me and my Ladies;—he dined there then, and came frequently to see me. It would have been as candid if Mr. Bidgood had represented the fact as it really was, though perhaps the circumstances is not very material:—that the the Captain brought the two boys on shore with him to see me, and this, as well as many other circumstances connected with these boys, the existence of whom, as accounting in any degree for the intercourse between me and Captain Manby, could never have been collected from out of Bidgood's depositions. Sicard would have stated, if the Commissioners had examined him to it. But though he is thus referred to, though his name is mentioned about the letters sent to Captain Manby, he does not appear to have been examined to any of them, and all that he appears to have been asked is, as to his remembering Capt. Manby visiting at Mountague House, and to my paying the expense of the linen furniture for his cabin. But Mr. Sicard was, I suppose, represented by my enemies to be a confidant, from whom no truth could be extracted, and therefore that it was idle waste of time to examine him to such points; and so unquestionably he, and every other honest servant in my family, who could be supposed to know any thing upon the subject, were sure to be represented by those, whose conspiracy and falsehood, their honesty and truth were the best means of detecting. The conspirators, however, had the first word, and unfortunately their veracity wes not questioned, nor their unfavourable bias suspected.

Mr. Bidgood then proceeds to state the situation of the houses, two of which, with a part of a third I had at Southend. He describes No. 9, as the house in which I slept; No. 8, as that in which we dined; and No. 7, as containing a drawing-room, to which we retired after dinner. And he says, "I have several time seen the Princess, after having gone to No. 7, with "Capt Manby and the rest of the company, "retire with Capt. Manby from No. 7, through "No. 8, to No. 9, which was the house where "the Princess slept. I suspect that Capt. Manby slept very frequently in the house.— "Hints were given by the servants, and I be"lieve that others suspected it as well as my"self."—What these hints were, by what servants given, are things which do not seem to have been thought necessary matters of inquiry. At least there is no trace in Mr. Bidgood's or any other witness's examination, of any such inquiry having been made.

In his second deposition, which applies to the same fact, after saying that we went away the day after the Africane sailed from Southend, he says, "Captain Manby was there three "times a week at the least, while his ship lay "for six weeks off southend at the Nore;—he "came as tide served in a morning, and to "dine, and drink tea. I have seen him *next* "morning by 10 o'clock, I suspected he slept "at No. 9, the Princess's. She always put out "the candles herself in the drawing room at "No. 9, and bid me not wait to put them up. "She gave me the orders as soon as she went "to Southend. I used to see water jugs, ba"sons, and towels, set out opposite the Prin"cess's door in the passage. Never saw "them so left in the passage at any other "time, and I suspected he was there at that "time; there was a general suspicion through "the house. Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald there, "and Miss Hammond (now Mrs. Hood) "there. My suspicion arose from seeing "them in the glass," &c. as mentioned be"fore.—"Her behaviour like that of a woman "attached to man; used to be by themselves "at luncheon, at Southend, when the ladies "were not sent for; a number of times "There was a poney which Captain Manby "used to ride; it stood in the stable ready "for him, and which Sicard used to ride." Then he says, the servants used to talk and laugh about Captain Manby, and that it was matter of discourse amongst them; and this, with what has been alluded to before, respecting Sicard's putting letters from him into the post, which he had received from me, contains the whole of his deposition as far as respects Captain Manby. And, Sire, as to the fact of retiring through No. 3, from No 7, to No 9, alone with Captain Manby, I have no recollection of ever having gone with Captain Manby, though but for a moment, from the one room in which the company was sitting, through the dining-room to the other drawing-room. It is, however, now above two years ago, and to be confident that such a circumstance might not have happened, is more than I will undertake to be. But in the only sense in which he uses the expression, as retiring alone, coupled with the immediate context that follows, it is most false and scandalous. I know no means of absolutely proving a negative. If the fact was true, there must have been other witnesses who could have proved it as well as Mr. Bidgood. Mrs. Fitzgerald is the only person of the party, who was examined, and her evidence proves the negative so far as the negative can be proved; for she says, "he dined there, but "never staid late. She was at Southend all "the time I was there, and cannot recollect "to have seen Captain Manby there, or known "him to be there, later than nine, or half-past "nine." Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Hammond, (now Mrs. Hood) are not called to this fact: although a fact so extremely important, as it must appear to your Majesty; nor indeed are they examined at all. As to the putting out of the candles, it seems he says, I have the orders as soon as I went to Southend, which was six weeks before the Africaine arrived; so this plan of excluding him from the opportunity of knowing what was going on at No. 9, was part of a long-mediated scheme, as he would represent it, planned and thought of six weeks before it could be executed, and which when it was executed, your Majesty will recollect, according to Mr. Bidgood's evidence, there was so little contrivance to conceal, that the basons and towels, which the captain is insinuated to have used, were exposed to sight, as if to declare that he was there. It is tedious and disgusting, Sire, I am well aware, to trouble your Majesty with such particulars; but it doubtless is true, that I bid him not to take the candles away from No 9. The candles which are used in my drawing-room, are considered as his perquisites. Those on the contrary which are used in my private apartment are the perquisites of my maid. I thought that upon the whole it was a fairer arrangement, when I was at Southend, to give my maid the perquisites of the candles used at No. 9; and I made the arrangement accordingly, and ordered Mr. Bidgood to leave them.—This Sire, is the true account of the fact respecting the candles; an arrangement which very possibly Mr. Bidgood did not like. But the putting out the candles myself, was not the only thing, from which the inference is drawn, that Captain Manby slept at my house, at No 9, and as is evidently insinuated, if not stated, in my bed-room. There were water jugs, and basons, and towels left in the passage, which Mr. Bidgood never saw at other times. At what other times does he mean? At other times than those at which he suspected, from seeing them there, that Captain Manby slept in my house? If every time he saw the basons and towels, &c. in the passage, he suspected Captain Manby slept there, it certainly would follow that he never saw them at times when he did not suspect that fact. But Sire, upon this important fact, important to the extent of convicting me, if it were true, of High Treason, if it were not fo the indignation which such scandalous licentious wickedness and malice excite, it would hardly be possible to treat it with any gravity. Whether there were or were not basons and towels sometimes left in a passage at Southend, which were not there generally, and ought to have been never there, I really cannot inform your Majesty. It certainly is possible, but the utmost it can prove, I should trust, might be some slovenliness in my servant, who did not put them in their proper places; but surely it must be left to Mr. Bidgood alone to trace any evidence, from such a circumstance, of the crime of adultery in me. But I cannot thus leave this fact, for I trust I shall here again have the same advantage from the excess and extravagance of this man's malice, as I have already had on the other part of the charge, from the excess and extravagance of his a confederate Lady Douglas. What is the charge that he would insinuate? That I meditated and effected a stolen, secret, clandestine intercourse wit[h] [a]dulterer? No.—Captain Manby, it seem[s,] [ac]cording to his insinuation, slept with me [in my] own house, under circumstances, of such [noto]riety that it was impossible that any of [my] male attendants at least should not have k[nown] it. Their duties were varied on the occas[ion;] they had to supply basons and towels in [a place] where they never were supplied, except [when] prepared for him; and they were not onl[y pur]posely so prepared, but prepared in a[n open] passage, exposed to view, in a manner to [excite] the suspicion of those who were not adm[itted] into the secret. And what a secret was it, [that] was thus to be hazarded! No less than [one that,] if discovered, would fix Captain Manby an[d my]self with High Treason! Not only the[n] must I have been thus careless of reput[ation] and eager for infamy; but I must have [been as] careless of my life, as of my honour.—L[ost to] all sense of shame, surely I must hav[e] retained some regard for life.—Captain M[anby] too with a folly and madness equal to hi[s sup]posed iniquity, must then have put his [life in] the hands of my servants and depended [for his] safety upon their fidelity to me, and the[ir per]fidy to the Prince their master. If the [union] of vice and crime in all this is believed, [can] its indiscretion, its madness, find credu[lity to] adopt it almost upon any evidence? Bu[t what] must be the state of that man's mind, as [to pre]judice, who could come to the conclusion [of be]lieving i[t], from the fact of some wa[ter jugs and] towels being found in an

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as a person who must have been able,
means of knowledge, to have confir
she spoke true, and to have contradic
she spoke false. And, Sire, when a
this, your Majesty is graciously plea
collect that Mr. Bidgood was one of th
though in my service, submitted thems
luntarily to be examined previous to
pointment of the Commissioners, in co
tion of Lady Douglas's statement, with
forming me of the fact; and when I
your Majesty, upon the evidence of
Krackeler and Robert Eaglestone, whos
sition I annex, that this unbiassed w
during the pendency of these examinatio
fore the Commissioners, was seen to be i
ference and communication with Lady
las, my most ostensible accuser, do I ra
expectations too high, when I confidently
that his malice and his falsehood, as w
his connexion in this conspiracy against my
nour, my station in this kingdom, and my
will appear to your Majesty too plainly fo
to receive any credit, either in this o
other part of his testimony.

(To be Continued.)

Bombay Courier,---September 25.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Busora, which we lament to observe is a further confirmation of the intelligence received from Mocha.

Extract of a private Letter from Busora.

We have no news of any importance now except the opening of the campaign in Europe. The Bulletins of the French Army of course are full of Victories— The following [illegible] abstract—"The French commanded by Bonaparte were attacked on the second of May in the plain of Lutzen near Leipsic, by the combined Russian and Prussian armies under the command of the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia. The combined armies marched from Dresden for the purpose. The French had [illegible] killed and wounded, and the allies 25,000. On the 8th May the French entered Dresden. The King of Prussia and Emperor Alexander left it the same day. On the 20th May the combined army was attacked by the French at Bautzen and forced to abandon it, after a bloody engagement. It took post immediately after, in an entrenched position at Hochkerk, from which it was driven with great loss on 21st May.

Such is the French account, in which, as usual, all the loss is sustained by their opponents. It is to be regretted that the Northern Monarchs, have taken the command of the armies.

Bombay Gazette Extraordinary,

Sat[illegible] September 25, 1813.

[illegible] Company's Cruizer Be[illegible] Captain Sme[illegible] arrived on Wednesday [illegible]ng, from the Gulph of Persia; had she [illegible]ht any intelligence in an official or au[illegible]c shape we should not have failed to [illegible]ommunicated it to the Public an ear[illegible]riod.

[illegible] intelligence which has been received, [illegible] opportunity, of the operations of the [illegible]ding armies in the North of Europe, [illegible]ponds with what we have already pub[illegible] on the authority of a letter from Alex[illegible]. Both have been derived from the same [illegible]ious scource, a French Bulletin, which [illegible]e *Brazeil's Gazette*, of days of yore, [illegible] *American Log Book* of the present [illegible] known to be a preparation of false[illegible]d with some truth to ensure its [illegible].

[illegible]e sake of whatever truth it may here[illegible] appear to contain, and in order that our [illegible]ers may form their own conclusion up[illegible] comparison of the Reports of Friend [illegible] we consider it to be our duty to [illegible]e the information which has [illegible]ithout further comment.

[illegible] of which we now proceed [illegible]ion were published by the [illegible]or, at the Port, and are [illegible]posed of Extracts from the [illegible]ccompanied by such comment as [illegible]d to give to the operation of the [illegible]my the most prominent and formi[illegible]pect, and to magnify the view of them [illegible]ves of the Ottoman Govt. whose [illegible]nd imbecile Policy is ever depen[illegible] course of Events.

[illegible]ulletins, subject to the observati[illegible]e already made, and which we [illegible] solely to the results of the military ope[illegible] in he North of Europe, may be con[illegible]d to afford a correct Statement of the [illegible]hes & positions of the French armies [illegible] the middle of April to the 4th of May.

[illegible] addition to these details it is said that [illegible]rench Ambassador at the Porte had re[illegible]d Despatches, express from the French [illegible] in Seventeen Days, conveying inform[illegible] of the progress of Buonaparte subse[illegible] to the Battle of Lutzen.

[illegible]ese it is stated that he entered Dres[illegible]den on the 8th of May, the Russian and Prussian Monarchs having quitted it on the same day, that the French army crosses the Elbe in pursuit, and on the 20th May, attacked the allies at Bautzen from which they retired after a hard fight and sanguinary Battle. The united armies then took up an entrenched position at Hohkirch where they were attacked at nine in the morning of the 21st May, and after a severe contest which lasted till five in the evening were compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE NORTH.

O[illegible] 29th April.

Dantzick, Thorn, Modlin, Zamosk were in statu quo.

Stetin, Custrin, Glogau, Spandau were but feebly blockaded. Magdeburg formed the viceroy's point of reserve.

Wittenberg and Torgau were in a good state of defence. The Garrison of the former had repulsed an attack by main force. General Vandamme was beyond Bremen—General Sebastiani between Celle and the Weser; The Viceroy in the same position, is left on the Elbe, at the mouth of the Saale, and his right at Hartz, occupying Berpburg; His reserve at Magdeburg.

The Prince of Moscowa was at Erfurt; The Duke of Ragusa at Gotha, occupying Langen—Saltza; The Duke of Istria at Eisenach; Count Bertrand at Coburg.

General Sonham was at Weymar. The Town had been occupied by 300 Prussian Hussars, who were dispersed on the 19th by a squadron of the 10th Hussars and one of Baden, under General Laboissiere. Sixty Hussars were taken with four officers, among whom is an Aid-de-camp to General Blucher.

Extract from the Moniteur of the 28th April 1813.

Mayence 24th April 1813.

H. M. The Emperor on the 22d of this month reviewed at Mayence four fine Regiments of the old Guards; and testified his approbation of the fine condition of these troops; they reached Mayence by forced marches having been only four days on the road; they were so little fatigued that they crossed the Rhine immediately.

General Curial is arrived at Mayence with the Skeletons of the twelve new Regiments of Guards which are raising in that City; all the supplies necessary for the equipment of these troops had arrived at Mayence.

The Duke of Castiglione has been appointed military Governor of the grand Duchies of Frankfort and Wertzburg. The Citadel of Wurtzburg has been stored and provisioned.

The reports that had been spread of a pretended defeat of General Sebastiani and the death of his aide de camps are false and fabricated—on the contrary, with the view of drawing the Enemy towards him he ordered General Maurin to evacuate Celle; 1200 Cossacks immediately entered, on the 28th General Maurin re-entered Celle precipitately and in confusion with the enemy, who were completely routed and with great loss in killed and wounded.

In the mean time General Sebastiani advanced upon Ueltzen; he drove from Gros-Œsingen a Corps of 600 cossacks who retired upon Sprakenselh, where the enemy had assembled 500 cavalry; General Sebastiani immediately charged and routed them, they have had 25 men killed, many more wounded and a 20th of the Cossacks taken; the fugitives have been pursued as far as Ueltzen.

General Vandamme commands at Bremen; he has under his orders the three divisions Dufour, Saint Cyr and Dumonceau.

The effervescence of spirit is diminishing in the 32d military division; the military force that is seen arriving on all sides, the severe examples that have been made of the chiefs of the plots, but particularly the small number the enemy has been able to shew on that point has suppressed the spirit of disaffection.

The Duke of Reggio departed the 23d from Mayence to take the command of the 12 Corps of the grand army. On the 24th the greatest part of the army had passed the mountains of Thuringia.

The King of Saxony, having thought proper to approach Dresden as near as possible, has advanced to Prague.

H. M. the Emperor departed the 24th at 8 o'clock in the evening from Mayence.

The Duke of Dalmatia has resumed the functions of Colonel of the Guard, H. M. has sent to Wetzlar the duke of Treviso to form the Polonese Corps of General Dombronski, and to form out of it two regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry and two batteries of artillery. H. M. has taken that Corps in his pay since the 1st January.

Extract from the Moniteur of 3d May 1813.

H. M. the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army on the 25th April.

Thorn has capitulated; the garrison returns to Bavaria; it was composed of 600 French, and 2700 Bavarians: out of that number of 3300 men, 1200 were in the hospitals—no preparations announced as yet the commencement of the siege of Dantzick: the garrison was in good condition and mistress of the out places. Modlin and Zamosk were not seriously disturbed; at Stettin, a very smart action had taken place. The enemy having in attempted to introduce themselves between Stettin & Dam had been completely overwhelmed in the marshes & 1500 Prussians had been killed or taken. A letter received from Glogau made known that that place on the 12th April was in the best condition. There was nothing new at Custrin. Spandau was besieged: a magazine of powder had been blown up, and the enemy thinking to profit by that circumstance to make the assault had been repulsed after having lost 1000 men killed or wounded. No prisoners having been taken, because they were separated by the marshes.

The Russians have thrown shells into Wittenburg and burnt a part of the town. They attempted an attack by main force in which they did not succeed. They have lost there between 5 and 6 hundred men.

The position of the Russian army appeared to be the following.

A corps of Partisans commanded by one Dornberg who in 1809 was Captain of the Guard of the King of Westphalia and who basely betrayed him, was at Hamburg and was making incursions between the Elbe and Weser. General Sebastiani was gone to cut him off at the Elbe.

The two Prussian corps of Generals Lecoq and Blucher appeared to occupy, the former the right bank of the Lower Saale, and the later the right bank of the upper Saale.

The Russian General Wintzingerode and Wittgenstein occupied Leipsick; General Barclay de Tolly was on the Vistula, observing Dantzick. General Saken was in the front of the Austrian Corps, in the direction of Cracovia upon the Pilica.

The Emperor Alexander with the Russian Guard and General Kutusow having 20,000 men appeared to be on the Oder; they had caused themselves to be announced at Dresden for the 12th April, and they have since done so for the 20th, but neither of those reports, have been realised.

The enemy appeared willing to remain on the Saale.

The Saxons were in Torgau.

The following is the position of the French army.

The Victory had his Head-quarters at Mansfield, the left wing rested on the Mouth of the Saale occupying Calbe & Bernbourg where is the Duke of Belluno. General Lauriston with the 5th Corps occupied Asleben, Sondersleben and Gerbstet. The 31st division was upon Eisleben, the 35th and 36th were in the rear as a reserve. The Prince of Moskowa had his corps in front of Weimar. The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha; the 4th corps commanded by General Bertrand was at Saalfeld, the 12th corps under the orders of the Duke of Reggio were arriving at Cobourg.

The Guard is at Erfurth where the Emperor arrived on the 25th, at eleven at night. The 26th, H. M. reviewed the Guard and visited the fortifications of the city and the citadel. He has assigned particular spots whereon to establish hospitals able to contain 6,000 sick or wounded, having commanded that Erfurth should be the last line of evacuation.

The 27th The Emperor reviewed the division Bonnet, putting a part of the 6th Corps under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa.

The whole army appeared to be in motion already all the detachments that the enemy had on the left bank of the Saale were recalled.

Three thousand cavalry had advanced upon Nordhausen to penetrate Hartz; and another party upon Heiligenstadt to threaten Cassel: all these were recalled with haste, leaving the sick, wounded and stragglers who have been taken prisoners. From the heights of Ebersdorf to the mouth of Saale, there are no enemies on the left bank.

The junction of the army of the Elbe and the army of the Mein is to take place on the 27th between Naumburg and Merseburg.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE VICE-ROY.

Thorn, April 17th 1813.

Monseigneur,

I have to acquaint your Royal Highness that in consequence of the attacks of the enemy, and the diminution of the garrison from disease, I have been obliged to surrender Thorn, to the Russian army commanded by General Barclay de Tolly—The annexed is a copy of the conditions of the capitulation:

The Russian Army after having first made an attack upon the left bank of the Vistula, against Fort Debow; during the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of this Month, opened the Trenches before this place, on the night of the 8th, and proceeded on the morning of the 15th, to errect batteries at the distance of two hundred Toises from the works.

Not being able to defend all the advanced works, and not having sufficient force to form reserves within the lines, nor to guard the Ramparts, I thought it my duty, as I had no hope of succours to commence a negociation, and to obtain the return of the garrison to Germany on condition of being again permitted to bear arms at the end of the Campaign.

Notwith[illegible] the works erected by the Engin[illegible] Thorn in a state of defence, and the [illegible] position taken by the artillery, which contended during six days, with advantage against the enemy's Batteries, it would have been absolutely impossible, to defend ourselves longer without running the risk of seeing the line, carried by storm, for, the advanced post being repulsed, the place was accessible at several points.

The Journal of the defence drawn up by the Chief of the Staff, and by the Commander of the Engineers and Artillery will acquaint you with all the circumstances, I shall confine myself to pointing out the reason, which convinced me that I could not prolong the defence without the useless sacrifice of the Garrison.

The Garrison has now 1877 sick and convalescent; it has lost by disease, and in the different actions which have taken place, about 600 men. its effective strength at present, consists of 135 Officers, and 1673 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The Garrison leaves this place to-morrow to pass by Posen to the Frontiers of Bavaria; I request, Monseigneur that you will send me orders and acquaint me with the direction, which the troops shall take upon their arrival in the lines occupied by the French and allied armies, and with respect to myself where I shall give you a detailed account of the circumstances of the siege.

I am, &c. &c.

BAREN DE MAUREILIAN.

Extract from the Moniteur of the 4th May 1813.

H. M. the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army on the 28th April.

The Head Quarters of the Emperor were on the 28th at Naumburg: the Prince of Moskowa had passed the Saale. General Souham had overthrown an advanced guard of 2600 men who attempted to oppose the passage of the river. The whole Corps of the Prince of Moskowa was engaged beyond Naumbourg.

General Berrand occupied Jena and had his Corps drawn out on the famous field of battle of Jena.

The Duke of Reggio with the 12th Corps had arrived at Saalfeldt.

The Viceroy debouched by Halle and Merseburg.

General Sebastiani had advanced on the 24th upon Velzen; he had overthrown a body of 4000 adventurers commanded by the Russian Gen. Czernecheff; he had dispersed his Infantry; had taken a part of his baggage and Artillery, and pursued him sword in hand as far as Luneburg.

Extract from the Moniteur, May 5th 1813.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news respecting the Situation of the Armies on the 30th of April.

The Emperor had taken up his Head Quarters on the 19th at Naumbourg.

The Prince of Moscowa had proceeded against Weissenfels. His advanced guard commanded by General Souham arrived in the neighbourhood of this town at two o'clock P. M. and met with the Russian General Lanskoi commanding a division of from 6 to 7 thousand men in Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery; General Souham had no Cavalry, but without waiting for any he marched against the enemy and dislodged him from his different positions. The Enemy unmasked twelve pieces of Cannon. General Souham ranged an equal number in battery. A brisk cannonade commenced which committed great ravages amongst the Russian Cavalry exposed to it while our pieces were supported by Marksmen placed in the Ravines and the Villages. The General of Brigade Chimineau distinguished himself. The enemy's Cavalry received them in close order and with a fire from the whole line which covered the field of battle with the bodies of the Russians and their horses. The Prince of Moscow said that he never saw more ardour and intrepidity in the Infantry. We entered Weissenfels but seeing that the enemy still kept near the town the Infantry charged them with fixed Bayonets and cries of long live the Emperor! The enemy's division commenced their retreat, our loss in killed and wounded is about a hundred men.

April, 27th. Count Lauriston has proceeded against Wettin, where the enemy had a bridge. General Maison caused a battery to be erected which obliged the enemy to burn the bridge & he possessed himself of the "tete de pont" which the enemy had constructed.

28th.—Count Lauriston advanced against Hall, where a body of Prussians occupied a "tete de pont," dislodged the enemy, obliged him to evacuate the "tete de pont" and cut down the bridge. A very brisk cannonade ensued from one bank to the other, our loss has been about 67 men, that of the enemy much more considerable. The Viceroy had ordered the Duke of Tarentum to march against Merseburg. The Marshal arrived on the 29th at four P. M. before the town; he there found 2000 Prussians determined to stand upon the defensive; these Prussians were of Yorck's corps, a part of those very men whom the Marshal commanded in Chief, and who had abandoned him on the Niemen. The Marshal entered by main force, killed several of the enemy's corps and made two hundred prisoners, amongst whom is one Major, and possessed himself of the town and the bridge.

Count Bertrand had his Head Quarters on the 29th at Dornburg on the Saale, occupying with one of his divisions the bridge of Jena.

The Duke of Ragusa had his head quarters at Koesen on the Saale; the Duke of Reggio had his head quarters at Saalfeld on the Saale.

This battle of Weissenfels is remarkable because it was a contest between Infantry and Cavalry, in equal numbers, and on a smooth plain and the advantage remained with our Infantry. The newly raised battalions were observed to behave with the same ardor and intrepedity as the oldest troops.

" Thus to commence the campaign the Enemy has been driven from all his positions on the left bank of the Saale—We are Masters of all the mouths of the river; the junction between the armies of the Elbe and the Mein is affected, and the import. towns Namburg, Weissenfels and Meraeburg have been occupied by main force.

WEYMAR, APRIL 30.

His Majesty the Emperor and King passed through this place on the 28th at 2 o'clock P. M. The Duke of Weymar and Prince Bernard went out to meet him at the boundaries of their territory. H. M alighted at the Palace and conversed nearly two hours with the Dutchess, after which H. M. monuted his horse to ride at Eckarsberg at six leagues distance where were his head quarters.—The Princes conducted his Majesty to that place and had the honor of dining with him in the evening at head quarters.

The numbers of Troops who pass through this place is immense, never were seen finer trains of artillery nor convoys of military stores in a better state of preservation.

Extract from the Moniteur of the 8th May.

Situation of the French armies in the North on the 1st May. The Emperor had removed his head quarters to Weissenfils; the viceroy had removed his to Mersebourg: General Maison had entered Halle, the Duke of Ragusa had his head quarters at Naumbourg; Count Bertrand was at Stohssen; the Duke of Reggio had his head quarters at Jena.

It rained much on the 30th. On the 1st of May the weather was better. Three bridges had been thrown over the Saale at Wessenfils; the operations of the campaign had been commenced at Naumbourgh, and three bridges thrown over the Saale.

Fifteen grenadiers of the 13th of the line were surrounded between Saalfeld and Jena by 95 Prussian Hussars, the Prussian commander who was a Colonel advanced and said, Frenchmen surrender! The Sergeant rode up against him and threw him lifeless on the ground. The other grenadiers formed themselves into close body and killed 7 Prussians and the Hussars took themselves off faster than they came.

The different divisions of the old guard have united at Weissenfils; the general of Division Roguet Commands them.

The Emperor has visited all the advanced posts; notwithstanding the bad weather H. M. enjoyed excellent health.

The first sabre would which has been given at the renewal of the Campaign at Weymar h i deprived the Son of General Blucher of his ear. It was by a "Marechal des Logis" of the 10th Hussars that this sabre wound was given. The inhabitants of Weymar have remarked that the first sabre wound was given in the Campaign of 1806, at Saalfeld which killed the Prince Louis of Prussia was given also by a "Marechal des Logis" of the same Regiment.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the Armies on the 2d May at 9 o'Clock in the morning.

On the 1st May, The Emperor mounted his horse at 9 in the morning with the Prince of Moskowa & General Souham. Souham's division moved towards the beautiful plain, which commences on the heights of Weissenfels & extends to the Elbe. The division formed itself into four Squares, each of four Battalions, each at five hundred toises distance from the others, and provided with four pieces of Cannon.

In the rear of the Squares the Brigade of Cavalry of General Laboissiere stationed itself under the orders of the Count de Valmy, who had just arrived. The division of Girard & Marchants came next "en echelons" and drawn up in the same manner as Souham's division. The Marechal Duke of Istria was stationed on the right with all the cavalry of the guard.

These dispositions being made the Prince of Moskowa at 11, in the face of a cloud of the enemy's cavalry, which covered the plain, moved towards the defile of Poserne. Several villages were occupied without a blow being struck. The enemy occupied on the heights of the defile one of the finest positions that can be imagined; he had six pieces of cannon and presented three lines of cavalry.

The first square passed in defile in full charge and with cries of long live the Emperor resounding along the whole line. It possessed itself of the height. The four squares of Souham's division passed the defile.

Two other divisions of cavalry then came up to reinforce the enemy with twenty pieces of Cannon. The Cannonade was brisk, the enemy gave way on all sides. Souham's division took the road to Lutzen, Girard's division took that of Pegau. The Emperor wishing to strengthen the battering train of the latter division sent two pieces from the guard under the orders of his Aid-de-Camp General Drouet and this reinforcement performed miracles. The ranks of the enemy's cavalry were dislodged by their discharges.

At the same moment the Viceroy debouched from Merseburg with the 11th corps, commanded the Duke of Tarentum, and the 5th, commanded by General Lauriston; General Lauriston's Corps form the left upon the high road from Merseburg to Lipsic. The Duke of Tarentum's, to which the Viceroy was attached, formed the right. The Viceroy having heard the brisk firing, which was in the direction of Lutzen made a movement on the right, and the Emperor arrived almost at the same time at the village of Lutzen. Marchant's division and the division of Brennier and Ricard successively passed the defile, but the affair was decided when they entered the line.

Fifteen thousand cavalry have thus been driven from those beautiful plains, by nearly an equal number of Infantry. It is Gen. Wintzengerode who commanded the three divisions, one of which was Gen. Lanskoi: the enemy shewed but one division of Infantry. It gained prudence by the battle of Weissenfels, and was astonished at the good order, and coolness of our march. The enemy dare not approach our Infantry, and was crushed by our discharges. Our loss amounted to 33 men killed and 55 wounded, a chief of Brigade is among the latter. This loss must be considered as extremely trifling, when compared with that of the enemy's, which was 3 Colonels, 30 Officers, and 400 killed and wounded, besides a great number of horses: but by one of those mishaps so common in war the first cannon ball which was fired on that day, struck the Duke of Istria's wrist, penetrated his breast, and he fell lifeless. He was 500 paces in advance in order to reconnoitre the plain. The Marshal who was justly esteemed brave and virtuous, was as admirable for his military decision as for his great experience as a commander of cavalry, and his devotion and attachment to the Emperor. His death on the field of honor is to be envied, it was so sudden, that it could not be attended with pain. His loss is not only felt in the heart of the Emperor, the army and all France share the griefs which his Majesty is so sensible of. The Duke of Istria since the first campaign in Italy, that is to say for sixteen years, had always, in different stations, commanded the Emperor's guard, which accompanied him in all his campaigns and battles. The coolness, the good will and the intrepidity of the recruits astonished the Veterans and all the officers; of them we may say, that, in the high-born, valour does not depend on the number of years. His Majesty had his head quarters at Lutzen on the night of the first of May, the Viceroy had his head quarters at Markrandstedt, Gen. Lauriston at Keibersdorff, the Prince of Moscow had his head quarters at Kaya, and the Duke of Ragusa has his at Poserna. Gen. Bertrand at Stohssen. The Duke of Regga, marching to Naumburg.

At Dantzic the garrison has obtained great advantages and made so successful a sortie that it has taken prisoners a body of 300 Russians.

The garrison of Wittenburg appear to have distinguished itself, and had made a sally with great loss to the enemy.

A letter, written in cypher, which had just arrived from the garrison of Glogau is conceived in these terms "All goes well, the Russians have made many attempts against this place—they have always been repulsed with great loss—We are blockaded by 3 or 4000 men, more or less—The fire of our batteries has forced them to abandon their intention.

Glogau, 5th April, 1813.

(Signed) GN. LAPLASE.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received advices from H. M. the Emperor & King, from the field of battle, two leagues beyond Lutzen at 10 o'clock at night on the 2d May, just as the Emperor was about to throw himself on his bed for a few hours of repose.

The Emperor has informed her Majesty that he had gained a most complete victory over the combined Russian and Prussian armies, commanded by their monarchs in person; that he had fired during the battle more than 150,000 cannon balls; that the troops covered themselves with glory, and that notwithstanding the immense inferiority of the cavalry of the French army, the natural zeal and courage of the French had supplied the deficiency.

The enemy were vigorously pursued. No Marshal, nor any person composing the household of the Emperor has been killed or wounded.

MONITEUR—MAY 19, 1813.

H. M. The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army.

The Battles of Weissenfels and Lutzen were only the prelude of events of the highest importance.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia who arrived at Dresden with all their forces, in the latter end of April, learning that the French Army had debouched from Thuringia, adopted the resolution of giving it Battle in the Plains of Lutzen, and commenced their march to occupy the necessary position; but they were foiled by the rapid movements of the French Army; they however persisted in their intentions and determined to attack the army and drive it from the position which it had assumed.

The situation of the French Army at 9 in the morning on the 2d of May, was as follows.

The left wing of the army, rested on the Elster; it was formed by the viceroy having under his orders the 5th and 11th corps. The center was commanded by the Prince of Moskowa at the Village of Kaia. The Emperor with the new and the old Guard was at Lutzen.

The Duke of Ragusa, was at the defile of Posern and formed the right wing with his three divisions. General Bertrand commanded the 4th corps marched for the purpose of reaching the defile. The enemy debouched and crossed the Elster at the bridges of Zwenkau, Pegau and Zeitz. His Majesty, with the hope of anticipating them in their movement, and thinking that they could not commence the attack before the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left wing to march upon Leipsick, so as to disconcert the projects of the enemy and place the French army for the battle of the 3d, in a position totally different from that in which it actually was on the 2d, and thus to throw their columns into disorder and confusion.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, H. M. having heard a cannonade in the direction of Leipsick, repaired thither at a gallop.

The Enemy defended the little village of Lisenau and the Bridges before Leipsick; H. M. only awaited the moment when these positions should be carried, to put in motion his whole army in this direction, to make it wheel upon Leipsick, cross to the right bank of the Elster and get in the rear of the Enemy; but at 10 o'clock, their Army debouched, towards Kaia, columns so numerous as actualy to obscure the horizon.

The enemy presented a force which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. The Vice Roy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of Moskowa, but it required three hours to execute this movement.

The Prince of Moskowa with his five divisions commenced the Battle, which in half a hour became terrible. H. M. took post at the head of his Guards in the rear of the center of the army, supporting the right of the Prince of Moskowa.

The Duke of Ragusa with his three Divisions formed the extremity of the right wing; Gen Betrand had orders to debouch on the rear of the Enemy's army, at the moment when the Line was most closely engaged.

Fortune was pleased to crown all these dispositions with the most brilliant success.

The enemy who appeared certain of the accomplishment of their enterprize, marched to turn our right and gain the road to Weissenfels. General Compans, a general of the highest meri in battle at the head of the 1st division of the Duke of Ragusa, arrested their progress. The regiments of the marine sustained several charges with coolness, and covered the field of battle with the floor of the enemy's cavalry. But the great efforts of infantry, artillery and cavalry were directed to the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of Moscowa was already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken several times. This village remained in the power of the enemy: the Count Lobau directed General Ricard to recover the village and it was retaken.

The Battle embraced a line of two Leagues covered with fire, smoke and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moscow, General Souham and General Girard were every where exposing themselves to the enemy; wounded with many balls General Girard would remain on the field of Battle; he declared he would die commanding and directing his Troops, since the crisis was arrived for all the French, who possessed a particle of courage, to conquer, or die. However there began to appear at a distance the dust and first fire of the Corps of General Bertrand at the same moment the Vice Royal formed his line on the left and The Duke of Tarentum attacked the Enemy's Reserve and the village on which he rested his Right at this period the Enemy redoubled there efforts on the Center the village of Kaia was again carried, our center gave way. Some battalions were broken, but the valorous Youth at the sight of the Emperor rallied with the cry of Vive L'Empereur. H. M. was of opinion that the Crisis had arrived which decides the fate of battles; there was not a moment to be lost. The Emperor ordered the Duke Treviso to march with sixteen battalions of the new guard to the village of Kaia to fall head long on the enemy, to overthrow them, to recover the village and put to the sword all they could find there. At the same time H. M. ordered his aid-de-camp General Drouot, and artillery Officer of great merit, to collect a battery of 80 pieces of cannon and to place it in front of the old Guard which was disposed of en echelons, like four Redoubts, to support the center; all our cavalry having been ranged in order of battle behind. Gens. Dulauloy, Drouot and Devaux set out at a gallop with their 80 mouths of fire placed in a similar groupe, the fire became tremendous. The Enemy gave way on all sides. The Duke of Treviso carried the Village of Kaia with ease, over threw the enemy, and continued to advance beating the charge. The cavalry, infantry and artillery of the enemy were all in full retreat.

General Bonnet commanding a division of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to make a movement by his left on Kaia, to support the success of the center. He resisted several charges of cavalry in which the enemy suffered considerable loss.

However General Count Bertrand advanced and formed his line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry wheeled round his squares; his march was not slackened. To rejoin him more promptly the Emperor ordered a change of direction, taking Kaia as the pivot of the movement; all the Right wing changed front with their right in advance.

The Enemy gave themselves up to flight; we pursued them for a league and a half. We soon arrived on the height were the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia and the Family of Bradenburgh took post during the battle. An officer who was taken prisoner there informed us of these circumstances.

We have made several thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater, in consequence of the inferiority of our Cavalry and the desire of the Emperor to spare it. At the commencement of the Battle, the Emperor said to his Troops. "This is an Egyptian Battle. A good Infantry supported by Artillery ought to know how to satisfy itself.

General Geurre, Chief of the Staff of the Prince of Moscowa was killed. A death worthy of so good a soldier! our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy may be estimated from 25,000 to 30,000. The Royal Prussian guard has been destroyed. The guards of the Emperor of Russia have suffered considerably. The two divisions of ten regiments of Cuirassiers have been annihilated. H. M. cannot bestow sufficient praise on the zeal, courage and intrepidity of the army.

Our young soldiers were regardless of danger. They have in this great crisis displayed all the nobleness of French blood.

The General Staff, in their Report will publish the heroic deeds which have rendered illustrious this memorable day which like a thunderbolt has crushed the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction or dismemberment of the Empire.

The dark plots hatched by the Cabinet of St James during the winter, are unravelled in an instant, like the Gordian knot by the Sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse-Homburgh is among the slain. The Prisoners state that the young Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was killed.

The Infantry of the old Guard, of which six battalions only arrived, supported the conflict by their presence with that sangfroid which characterises them, did not draw a trigger. Half of the Army wa[s in] action—for the four divisions of the Corps of Lauriston did nothing but occupy Leipsick; th[e] divisions of the Duke of Reggio were 2 days ma[rch from] the field of battle; Count Bertrand engaged [but] one of his divisions, and so lightly that he lost [less] than 50 men; his second and third divisions [took no] part in the battle. The second division of [the] guard, commanded by General Barrois, w[as] marches off—the same was the case with half of [the] Guard, commanded by General Decous, who w[as no] nearer than Erforth; the artillery of the Reser[ve, con]sisting of 100 pieces of Cannon did not join [and] are still on the march between Mayence and [...] the corps of the Duke of Belluno was also [...] march from the scene of action. The corps of General Sebastiani, with the three di[visions of the] Prince of Eckmuhl were on the banks [of the] Elbe.

The Allied army, amounting to 150 [...] men, commanded by the two Sovere[igns, and a] great number of the Princes of the [...] at its head, has then been defea[ted and put] to retreat by less than half of [...]

The Roads and the field [...] most affecting Spectacle: [...] sight of the Emperor, [...] cries of "Vive l'Emper[eur]"

" *It is twenty year[s ...]*
" *commanded the F[...]*
" *witnessed so much[...]*

Europe would at l[...] reigns and the Minis[ters ...] could have been pr[...] would renounce the [...] France descend, the [...] counsellors who w[...] pire and humble t[...] of their own sov[...]

MO[NITEUR ...]

H. M. the Em[press ...] the following repor[...] M.

The Emperor at dawn of [...] the Field of Battle, at 10 o'c[lock ...] march to follow the Enemy. His [...] evening of that day were at [...] Roy had his at Wiebstanden, half [...] Pegau and Borne. Count Lauristo[n's] Corps had borne no share in the batt[le ...] from Leipsik for Zwembau where [...] The Duke of Ragusa crossed the [...] village of Leitzkowits, and Count [Bertrand ...] ed it at the village of Gredel.

The Prince of Moskowa took [...] on the field of battle. The P[...] marched from Naumbourg upo[n ...]

The Emperor of Russia and [...] sia passed by the Pegau in the [...] arrived at the village of Lobe[...] night, they took four hours re[st ...] at 3 a. m. of the 3 for Borna.

The Enemy could not recover [...] astonishment on finding themsel[ves ...] tensive a plain by an Army so [...] many Colonels and superior offic[ers ...] declare that at the Enemy's Head [...] ignorant of the Emperor's prese[nce ...] the Battle had commenced, they [...] ror was at Erforth.

As is always the case in [...] Prussians accuse the Russians o[f ...] them, the Russians, on the othe[r ...] sians of not having fought well [...] on prevailed during their retrea[t ...] tended Volunteers whom they [...] been made prisoners, they excit[...] that they were enlisted by force, [...] seeing the property of their famili[es ...]

The country people say that [...] Homburgh has been killed; that [...] and Prussian Generals have been ki[lled ...] ed; that the Prince of Mecklenbu[rgh ...] among the slain; but all this news is on[...] of the country.

The joy of these countries at their [...] from the Cossacks cannot be described. [...] tants speak with contempt of all the pr[...] and all the endeavours which have been [...] duce them to rise.

The Russian and Prussian army was co[mposed of] the corps of the Prussian Generals Yorck, [...] and Bulow; and of those of the Russian [...] Wittgenstein, Wintzingerode, Miloradowi[tch ...] Tormazow.

H. M. the Empress Queen and Regent has [receiv]ed the following intelligence of the situation [of the] Armies on the evening of the 4th of May. Head Quarter of the Emperor were at Born[a].

[...]Viceroy, Kol[...]
General Count Bertrand, Frohb[...]
General Count Lauriston, Meib[...]
Prince of Moskowa, Leip[...]
Duke of Reggio, Zeit[z]

The Enemy retired upon Dresden in the [...] disorder and by all the Roads.

All the Villages in the route of the army [are full of] wounded Russians and Prussians.

The Prince of Neufchatel, Major General, [...] dares that the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strel[itz will] be interred on the morning of the 4th, at Pega[u with] all the honors due to his rank.

In the battle of the 2d, General Dumoutier wh[o com]mands the division of the rear guard, support[ed the] reputation he had already acquired in [the] pre[vious] Campaigns. He speaks of his division [...] greatest praise, the General of [...] Brenie[r ...] wounded. The General of Brigade Chemineau [and] Grillot were all wounded and had suffered amput[ation].

It has been ascertained that the number of [can]non fired in the battle is not so great as w[as at] first supposed. There were only thirty [...] thousand five hundred. At the battle of [Mos]kowa there were fifty odd thousand.